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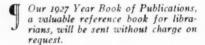
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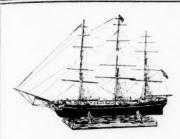
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APRIL 15, 1927

Business Books From April to April

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THIS list of business books dates from one spring to another, so that, to check up on the output of business books for the calendar year 1926, it would be necessary to refer to the list of a year ago, where were indicated a large number of 1926 publications which have since been placed on the market and are not repeated here. To compensate, many of the new 1927 books and many announced for a spring appearance are included in this list. Such announced books and such others as it has not been possible for the compiler to examine are indicated by an asterisk. Books unstarred may be considered, generally, as books that seemed worthy of immediate purchase by at least one public library maintaining a special department for business literature.

Inadequate or misleading data as to unpublished books must account for any errors in imprint for which apologies are submitted beforehand. Prices quoted are, of course, subject to change. Whenever possible, only main paging is given. A very few 1925 titles which were omitted from last year's list have been slipped in

Without any thought having been taken as to the number of books listed, it appears that this and last year's lists are almost identical in number of titles. But certain subjects on which there were enough titles to form groups last year are not represented in the new list and new groups have developed. On the whole, the books seem to divide more distinctly than ever before into two decided classes-those that are concerned with basic theories and conditions and with those functions that are common to many forms of business enterprise; and those more detailed studies that confine themselves to just one type of industry or business or even more closely to a single phase or function of just one kind of commercial activity. Each class forms a very necessary part of business literature which would undoubtedly fail of its purpose if it neglected underlying principles and lacked the

broad view. And, on the other hand, how welcome in a library are those books which are devoted to one single form of business and furnish the detail and direct application which volumes of broader scope cannot do.

As far as possible, when one text occupies overlapping fields, this has been indicated, but the general rule has been followed of placing a particular application of a general principle or function with the form of business to which it is applied, i. e., accounting for hotels is listed with other books on the hotel business rather than with general works on accounting. Books of value for business reference seem to have been so few that where they do occur they have been placed under the subject to which they are most closely allied, and the same rule has held good for a few new biographies of business men and women. For the first time a volume of fiction is listed with business books.

An interesting announcement which deserves a section to itself is that a supplement to "2,400 Business Books," the standard guide to the selection of business books compiled in the Business Branch of the Newark Public Library, is shortly to be issued by the H. W. Wilson Co.

This is the classification into which the business books of the past twelve months chosen for this list seem to fall for the best use, with, at the close, twenty titles selected out of the whole list as the most arresting publications of the year.

| P | ART I |
|------|-------|
| Econ | omics |

- 2. Business cycles
- 3. Agricultural economics
- 4. Co-operation
- 5. Finance and Taxation
- 6. Labor

1.

- 7. Corporations and Business law
- 8. Statistics
- 9. Business mathematics

- 10. Accounting
- 11. Office work
- 12. Business ethics
- 13. Business psychology and personal efficiency
- 14. Public speaking
- 15. Production management
- 16. Employment
- 17. Marketing
- 18. Foreign trade
- 19. Merchandising
- 20. Salesmanship

¹ LJERARY JOURNAL. 51:363-374. April 15, 1926.

21. Advertising

PART II

22. Money and banking

23. Investment

24. Transportation, and other utilities

25. Real estate

26. Insurance

27. Journalism

28. Textiles

29. Food

30. Automobiles

31. Publishing

32. Iron and steel 33. Clothing

34. Hotels and restaurants

35. Miscellaneous industries and businesses

36. Twenty interesting books

PART I-GENERAL 1. Economics

In this group may be noted a number of books on the historical aspect of economics and industry, ranging from Greek and Roman days down to modern times, and several which discuss modern economic conditions in various foreign countries. A single volume (Thorp) traces statistically, year by year, significant economic trends back for periods of from 36 to 130 years. as they occurred in practically every leading European country and the United States. As usual, there are several textbooks in economics and general presentations of economic principles, among the latter new editions of standard works by Seligman and Lippincott. Two books are devoted to the tariff, one to the tariff on certain oils and the other to discriminating tariffs as they affect our merchant marine. Of most interest in the list, however, are those books that take up in more or less detail some specific economic question, such as: the beneficial results, economic, social and hygienic, of prohibition in this country (Fisher); how the present prosperity of the United States is going to be maintained (Foster and Catchings); effects of immigration and emigration upon the economic life of this nation (Jerome); cost of living (National Industrial Conference Board, Peixotto); the deplorable waste in modern production and distribution of goods (Chase, a popular reprint); the economics of modern production and business (Black); and various theories as to what constitutes value (Walsh). Under a somewhat vague title, Marcosson's series of popular articles on the operation of the United States Department of Commerce under Secretary Hoover, which first appeared serially in a widely read weekly magazine, reappear in book form. A study of the political and social aspects of population in this country and in Canada is an outgrowth of papers presented at the 1924 meeting of the American Statistical Association,

American Institute of Banking. Standard Economics. 512p. \$3. The Institute, 1926.

Ashley, Sir W. Business Economics. 79p. \$1. Longmans, 1926.

*Beman, L. T. Prohibition. Wilson, 1927.

Black, J. D. Production Economics. 975p. \$4.50. Holt, 1926.

*Bukharin, Nicolai. Economics of the Leisure Class. \$2.50. International.

Calhoun, G. M. Business Life of Ancient Athens. 175p. \$2. Univ. of Chicago, 1926. Charlesworth, M. P. Trades-routes and Commerce of the Roman Empire. Ed. 2, rev. \$3.50. Macmillan,

Chase, Stuart. Tragedy of Waste. Reprint. 296p. \$1.50. Macmillan, 1926.

* Clapham, J. H. Economic History of Modern Brit. ain. V. 1: Early Railway Age, 1820-1850. \$8.50. Mac-

Dennis, A. P. Romance of World Trade. 493p. \$4. Holt, 1926.

Dublin, L. D., ed. Population Problems in the United States and Canada. 318p. \$4. Houghton, 1926. *Fairchild, F. R. Essentials of Economics. 543p.

\$1.60. American Book Co.

*Fay, C. R. Elements of Economics; a textbook for secondary schools. 649p. \$1.68. Macmillan. Fisher, Irving. Prohibition at its Worst.. 255p. \$1.75.

Macmillan, 1926.

*Foster, W. T., and Waddill Catchings. Without a Buyer. \$2.50. Houghton, 1927.
*Harap, H. Economic Life and the Curriculum.

Macmillan. Jerome, Harry. Migration and Business Cycles. 250p.

\$3.50. National Bureau of Economic Research, 1926. *Kinsman, D. O. Economics; or the science of busi-sss. 380p. \$1.72. Ginn, 1927. ness. 380p.

Knight, M. M. Economic History of Europe (to the middle ages). 254p. \$3. Houghton, 1926.
*Lippincott, Isaac. Economic Development of the

United States. Rev. ed. \$3.50. Appleton.

Lyon, L. S. Making a Living; an introduction to vocations, business, civics and the problem of communicities. nity life. 622p. \$1.60. Macmillan, 1926. studies.)

McClung, R. L. Earning and Spending; a series of radio talks on economics. 200p. \$3. Codex, 1927

McGuire, C. E. Italy's International Economic Prob-\$2.50. Macmillan, 1926. (Institute of Economics.)

Marcosson, I. F. Caravans of Commerce, 331p, \$2.50. Harper, 1926.

Maxwell, L. D. Discriminating Duties and the American Merchant Marine. 238p. \$2.25. Wilson, 1926. *National Industrial Conference Board. Cost of Living in the United States, 1914-1926, 233p. \$2.50. The

Cost of Living in New York City, 1926. 129p. The Board, 1926. (Rep. no. 16,)

-Industrial Economic Conditions in the United States, January, 1927. 43p. \$1. The Board, 1927. (Bull.

* Pasvolsky, Leo. Economic Nationalism of the Dan-ubian States. \$2.50, Macmillan.

* Patterson, S. H., and K. W. H. Scholz, Economic Problems of Modern Life. Ed. 1, 615p. \$3. Me-

* Peixotto, J. B. Getting and Spending at the Standards of Professional Living. Macmillan, 1927.

* See. H. Economic and Social Conditions in France. Knopf. \$3.

Seligman, E. R. A. Principles of Economics with Special Reference to American Conditions. 11th ed.. \$3.50. Longmans, 1926.

* Snoddy, Frederick. Wealth, Virtual Wealth and Debt; the solution of the economic paradox. 320p. \$3.50. Dutton, 1926.

* Tenny, Frank. Economic History of Rome. New ed. \$3. Johns Hopkins, 1927.

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Thorp, W. L. Business Annals: United States, England, France, Gerntany, Austria, Russia, Sweden, Netherlands, etc. 380p. \$4. National Bureau of Economic Research, 1926. Walsh, C. M. Four Kinds of Economic Value. 138p.

Harvard Univ., 1926.

\$1.75. Harvard Univ., 1920.

* Weber, Max. General Economic History. \$3.50.

Greensberg, Wells, L. R. Industrial History of the United States. Rev. ed. 614p. \$2. Macmillan, 1926. *Wright, P. G. Tariff on Animal and Vegetable Oils. \$2.50. Macmillan, 1927.

2. Business Cycles

To complete the group of new publications which add to the literature of business cycles, forecasting business conditions and other interpretations of long-term financial and business statistics, attention is called to other books listed elsewhere: under Economics, one (Jeome), tracing the connection between immigration and business cycles and the other (Thorp) supplying economic statistics of foreign trade for practically all the modern countries for long periods of years; one under Iron and Steel, Iron Industry in Prosperity and Depression; one under Agricultural Economics, Farmer and the Business Cycle; and one under Labor, a statistical study of employment. Here are assembled the more general discussions of the theories of business cycles and their development, among them a revision of a book whose first edition appeared some time before such expressions as "cycles", "barometers", "forecasting" were in such common usage as they are today. Jordan in his book outlines all the accepted forms of business cycles and methods of forecasting and has a chapter on the use of statistics in this connection and one devoted to several of the current professional economic "services".

* Brumbaugh, M. A. Direct Methods of Determining Cyclical Fluctuations of Economic Data. 73p. Prentice, 1926.

Hardy, C. O., and G. V. Cox. Forecasting Business

434p. \$3. Macmillan, 1927. H. Industrial Depressions; their causes Conditions. 434 Hull, G. H. analyzed and classified with a practical remedy for such as result from industrial derangements; or, Iron the barometer of business. Rev. ed. 321p. Codex, 1926.

Jordan, D. F. Practical Business Forecasting. 285p.

Prentice, 1927. Pigov, A. C. Industrial Fluctuations. 397p. Mac-

* Snyder, Carl. Business Cycles and Business Measurements. \$6. Macmillan, 1927.

3. AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

The recent passage by the United States Congress of a farm relief bill means that the subject of agricultural economics has been prominently before the public, and the subsequent veto of the bill by the President will keep active discussion and investigation of such subjects as are treated in the books below-farm credit,

farmers' organizations, farm relief and agricultural commerce. The one statistical study in the group is the United States Census analysis of our farm population. No consideration of the farmer's problem of today would be complete without reference to farmers' co-operative activities and two timely treatments of phases of this subject have been included in the succeeding list on Co-operation, a study of farmers' elevators and a discussion of the legal status of agricultural co-operation.

Beman, L. T. Farm Relief. 226p. \$1.25. Wilson, 1927. (Reference Shelf, v. 4, no. 8.)

Benner, C. L. Federal Intermediate Credit System; with the aid of the council and staff of the Institute

Economics. 375p. \$2,50. Macmillan, 1926. * Bizzell, W. B. Green Rising; an historical survey of agrarianism, with special reference to the organized efforts of the farmers of the United States to improve their economic and social status. 269p. \$2. Macmillan, 1926. Buechel, F. A.

Commerce of Agriculture; a survey of agricultural resources. 439p. \$3.75. Wiley, (Wiley Agricultural ser.)

* Eliot, Clara. Farmers' Campaign for Credit. \$3. Appleton, 1927.

Enburg, R. C. Farmer and the Business Cycle. Macmillan, 1927.

* Macklin, Theodore, and others. Making the Most of Agriculture; efficient marketing, profitable farming. worth while living. 550p. \$1.88. Ginn, 1927.

National Industrial Conference Board. tural Problem of the United States. 157p. 82. The Board, 1926.

* Patton, F. L. Diminishing Returns in Agriculture. 100p. \$1.50. Columbia Univ., 1926. (Studies in History, Economics and Public Law.)

United States. Bureau of the Census. Farm Population of the United States, 1920; an analysis of the 1920 farm population figures in comparison with urban data, together with a study of the main economic facters affecting farm population, by L. T. Truesdell. 536p. \$1.75. Gov't. Print. Off., 1926. (Census Monographs, VI.)

4. Co-operation

Books on co-operation for buyer, seller, advertiser, farmer, social worker are here assembled to show the many enterprises of the day which are employing the principles of co-operation. Two discussions of co-operative apartment houses also might have been included here, but they will be found in the Real Estate division. Francis' Financial Management of Farmers' Elevators received second prize in 1926 for the best monograph in the field of business development and the modern trust company, offered each year by the Chicago Trust Company. Agnew's seems to be the first book to treat adequately the subject of co-operative advertising althomuch has been written on the subject that has appeared in scattered form. The treatise on co-operative marketing is broad and compre-

Agnew, H. E. Co-operative Advertising by Competitors; promoting a whole industry by combined effort in advertising. 246p. \$4. Harper, 1926.

*American Institute of Co-operation. American Co-

operation: a collection of papers and discussions comprising the second summer session of the Institute at the University of Minnesota University Farm, St. Paul, June 21-July 17, 1926. 2v. \$20. The Institute, 1927. Francis, G. M. Financial Management of Farmers'

Elevators. 109p. \$2.50. Shaw, 1926. Mears, E. G., and M. O. Tobriner. Principles and Practices of Co-operative Marketing. 508p. \$3.20. Ginn, 1926. Co-operative Movement in Social

* Norton, W. J. Co-operat Work. \$3. Macmillan, 1927.

* Nourse, E. G. Legal Status of Agricultural Cooperation, \$2.50. Macmillan, 1927. (Institute of Economics ser.)

Warbasse, J. P. Co-operative Democracy Through Voluntary Co-operation of the People as Consumer. Ed. 2. 331p. \$3.50. Macmillan, 1927.

5. FINANCE AND TAXATION

The complexities of Federal taxes are attested by the fact that half of the books in this list are on Federal taxation. Prentice-Hall, distributors of one of the reliable Federal tax services, present a course in the subject. Changes in the Revenue Act in 1926 made necessary again a new edition of Kohler's volume published in former years under the title Accounting Principles Underlying Federal Income Taxes. The two books on the general question of public finance are both new editions, the standard work by Plehn having reached its fifth revision. Seligman's detailed treatise on where taxes ultimately fall and how they are evaded appears also in a fifth edition.

Buck, A. E. Municipal Finance. 562p. \$4. Macmillan, 1926.

Foulke, R. R. Federal Income Tax. 1143p. \$12.

Winston, 1927. Hamel, C. D. United States Board of Tax Apents, Practice and Evidence, 222p. \$10. Prentice,

* Hunter, M. H. Outline of Public Finance. Rev.

and enl. ed. 538p. \$3.25. Harper, 1926.
Kohler, E. L. Federal Income Taxes—1927. 592p. Shaw, 1927.

Prentice-Hall. Inc. Federal Tax Course. Prentice, 1926.

Introduction to Public Finance. Ed. Plehn, C. C. 451p. \$2.60. Macmillan, 1926.

Seligman, E. R. A. Shifting and Incidence of Tax-£d. 5, rev. 443p. \$4.50. Columbia Univ., 6. LABOR

Over twenty titles on labor, labor organizations and industrial relations form as varied and interesting a list as one could imagine. are found not only the usual and valuable general expositions of labor principles and policies. histories of the development of modern labor institutions and surveys of present day labor conditions and problems but also a number of more specific studies of such topics as the vital problem of unemployment, including a statistical study; the sharing by the employee in management, in profits and in ownership of stock; wages, their present status, their economic basis and their regulation by the Federal government:

the recent coal strike in Great Britain; the situation in the Chicago building trades; and the status of woman in the labor union of today. Authors who should be especially noted are Commons, who contributes one new work and a revision of a standard one, Lauck and Walling. who both view labor development in the light of our democratic government, Nearing and Suffern. See also the section on Production Management.

* Batten, Edward. National Economics for Britain's Day of Need, the solution of the unemployment probm. 217p. \$1.50. Pitman, 1926. Burton, E. R. Employee Representation. 283p. \$3.

Williams, 1926. (Human Relations ser. 5.) Catlin, W. B. Labor Problem in the United States and Great Britain. 659p. \$3.50. Harper, 1926.

* Cole, G. D. H. Short History of the British Work.

ing-class Movement to 1900, 2 v. in one. \$4.50, Macmillan.

* Commons, J. R. History of Labor in the United States. 2v. \$8. Macmillan, 1927.

Commons, J. R., and J. B. Andrews. Labor Legislation. Rev. ed. 616p. \$3. Harper. 1927.

Cox, J. D., jr. Economic Basis of Fair Wages. 139p. Ronald, 1926.

* Ellingwood, A. R., and W. Coombs. Government

and Labor, 640p. \$6. Shaw, 1927.
Foerster, R. F., and E. H. Dietal. Employee Stock Ownership in the United States. 174p. \$2. Princeton Univ., 1926.

Hurlin, R. J., and W. A. Berridge. eds. Employment Statistics for the United States. 215p. \$2.50. Russell Sage Foundation, 1926.

James, Gorton, and others. Profit Sharing and Stock Ownership for Employees, 394p. \$4. Harper, 1926.

Lauck, W. J. Political and Industrial Democracy, 1776-1926, 374p. \$2. Funk, 1926.

* Lubin, Isador, and Helen Everett. British Coal Dilemma. \$2.50. Macmillan, 1927. (Institute of Economics ser.)

Montgomery, R. E. Industrial Relations in the Chicago Building Trades. \$3. Univ. of Chicago. Mullins, G. W. Unemployment; the gateway to a

new life. 140p. \$2.50. Longmans, 1926.

National Industrial Conference Board. Wages the United States. 163p. \$2.50. The Board, 1926. Wages in Nearing, Scott. British General Strike. 207p. \$.50. Vanguard. 1926.

Penn, E. J. P. If I Were a Labor Leader. 154p. Scribner, 1926.

Suffern, A. F. Coal Miners' Struggle for Industrial Status; a study of the organized relations and industrial principles in the coal industry. 462p. \$2.50. Macmillan, 1926. (Institute of Economics. Questions in Industry and Labor.)

Walling, W. E. American Labor and American Democracy. 184p. \$3. Harper, 1926.

* Wolfe, H. D. Railway Labor Board. \$4. Univ. of Chicago, 1927.

* Wolfson, Theresa. Woman Worker and the Trade Unions. 224p. \$1.75. International.

7. Corporations and Business Law

To corporation executives and directors, to stockholders in big corporations and to prospective investors in the stock of such organizations. the most interesting book in this division will undoubtedly be Professor Ripley's Main Street ua

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and Wall Street, enlarged from a series of articles which appeared last summer in the Atlantic Monthly and caused a stir in financial He studies from a new and radical angle the relations of the small stockholder and the corporation, a theme also of another and lesser book in the group. Perhaps a close second in popularity would be Frederick's discussion of Modern Industrial Combinations which is the first book to analyze this present day form of big business enterprise. Unfortunately it has not been possible to examine the two books listed which treat of no-par value stock but surely they will together supply a long felt want for organized information on this subject. A new onevolume edition of Dewing's standard work on corporation finance supplants the original five volume one. Government ownership and government regulation of corporations are each the topic of a volume. Librarians will welcome as useful reference tools a book to guide the corporation secretary and one of actual forms of stockholders' and directors' resolutions and corporation notices. A book listed under Automobiles should also be mentioned here-Grimes' treatise on finance companies for time payment sales of automobiles.

Broderick, J. T. A Small Stockholder, 126p. \$2. Robson, 1926. Crow, W. H. Corporation Secretary's Guide. 784p.

 Prentice, 1926.
 Dewing, A. S. Financial Policy of Corporations. Rev. 1281p. \$10. Ronald, 1926.

Drummond, Isabel. Corporate Resolutions. 321p.

\$6. Ronald, 1926. Frederick, J. G. 397p. \$7.50. Frank Modern Industrial Combinations.

Frank-Maurice, 1926. * Haring, H. A. State Regulation of Foreign Cor-

porations. Ronald, 1927. Johnsen, J. E., comp. Government Regulation of the Coal Industry. 144p. \$.90. Wilson, 1926. (Reference Shelf, v. 4, no. 1.)

Nelson, N. M. . Readings in Corporation Finance. 612p. \$5. Ronald, 1926.

Ripley, W. Z. Main Street and Wall Street. 359p.

* Robbins, C. B. No-par Stock. \$4. Ronald, 1927. Sullivan, J. J. American Business Law. Ed. 4. 433p. \$2.50. Appleton, 1927.

Van Dorn, H. A. Government Owned Corporations. 311p. \$2.50. Knopf, 1926.

Weaver, S. P., and others. Business Law, With Illustrative Cases and Problems. 437p. \$1.40. Allyn, 1926.

* Wildman, J. R. Capital Stock Without Par Value. 85. Shaw, 1927.

8. STATISTICS

The new publications in the field of statistics include books on the charting of rates, tabulation of statistics, index numbers, graphs and a first, and for that reason a very interesting, discussion of the methods and procedure which modern scientific business research has developed. Fisher's standard treatise on the construction of indices has been revised and Haskell's guide to charting also appears in a new edition.

One 1925 book has been added, the Mills and Davenport Manual, which was omitted last year.

Bivins, P. A. Radio Chart in Business. Ed. 1. 177p. Codex, 1926.

* Butler, Bertram. Statistical (figure) Tabulation Made Plain. National Statistical Service Bureau (New York), 1927.

* Fisher, Irving. Making of Index Numbers. New rev. ed. \$7.50. Houghton, 1927. (Pollak Foundation

* Haskell, A. C. Graphic Charts in Business. Ed. \$4. Codex.

Mills, F. C., and D. H. Davenport. Manual of Problems and Tables in Statistics, with notes on statistical

procedure. 311p. \$1.90. Holt, 1925. * Rietz, H. L. Mathematical Statistics. \$2. Open Court, 1927.

Schluter, W. C. How to do Research Work; a manual of research procedure presenting a simple explanation of the principles underlying research methods. 137p. \$1.25. Prentice, 1926.

9. Business Mathematics

Books on the mathematics of finance and business are employed in practically every type of business but are particularly valued by accountants, statisticans, research workers, economists, bankers, brokers and insurance actuaries. This year a large enough number of such texts has appeared to form a separate group of their own.

* Goff, T. T. Self Proving Business Arithmetic. New Macmillan, 1927. (Macmillan Commercial ser.) and G. W. Daniels. Elements of Mathematics for Students of Economics and Statistics. \$3.50. Open Court, 1927.

Kent, F. C. and M. E. Compound Interest and An-McGraw, 1926.

nuity Tables. 214p. \$4. McGraw, Kuhn, H. W., and C. C. Morris. Mathematics of

nance, 340p. \$3. Houghton, 1926. Lovitt, W. V., and H. F. Holtzclaw. Mathematics 246p. \$3. Appleton, 1926.

of Business. 24 Toner, J. V. Ronald, 1926. Mathematics of Finance. 264p. \$4.

10. Accounting

The most important book of the year in this list—Bruère's Applied Budgeting—some might not admit to be, strictly speaking, an accounting text. Business budgeting is, however, so closely allied to cost accounting and so dependent upon it, that this seems the most appropriate place for this volume which outlines actual budget plans for eleven different types of industry. Another discussion that will prove a valuable aid to the accountant and appraiser is the one on the value of good will and other intangibles. Of texts on C. P. A. examinations there can never be enough in a business library especially as examination dates approach. The books on the balance sheet and auditing need no recommendation other than the well known names of their authors. A new edition of Hatfield's old standard survey of accounting appears under a slightly different title. McKinsey's popular twovolume text also has a new edition. The Mc-Carty and Amidon book is designed to give either student or business man who wishes an

understanding of accounting altho not expecting to follow it as a profession "an intelligent working knowledge" of the subject. Thompson's is designed as a supplementary aid for the advanced accountant. Accounting systems designed expressly for some special type of business enterprise have been listed with other books on that special form of business. For these consult lists on Transportation and other Utilities, Hotels, Journalism, Textiles, Clothing, Miscellaneous Industries, Money and Banking.

* Belding, A. G. Rational Bookkeeping and Accounting. \$2. Gregg, 1927.

* Berrigan, Edward. Elements of Accounting. 300p.

\$2.50. McGraw, 1926.

Bruère, Henry. Applied Budgeting, 248p. \$6. Shaw, 1926.

Eggleston, D. C. Auditing Procedure. 528p. \$4.50. Wiley, 1926. (Wiley Accounting ser.)

* Hatfield, H. R. Accounting. \$3.50.

McCarty, W. J., and L. C. Amidon. Survey Course Accounting. 483p. \$5. Prentice, 1926. McKinsey, J. O. Bookkeeping and Accounting. Ed. in Accounting.

2v. \$1.60. Southwestern Pub. Co., 1926. Newlove, G. H. Consolidated Balance Sheets. 308p.

\$6. Ronald, 1926. Prouty, N. H. C. P. A. Coaching and Municipal Accounting. v.p. \$2. International Textbook Co.,

1926. (International Library of Technology, no. 376.) Thompson, W. R. Accounting Systems, their design and installation. 800p. \$6. La Salle, 1926. Yang, J. M. Good Will and Other Intangibles; their

significance and treatment in accounts. 238p. \$4.50. Ronald, 1927.

11. Office Work

Taintor's thoro text on secretarial work has been issued in a revised form and a new comprehensive treatment of the same subject is announced by Ronald. Two books in which the principles of efficient office management are especially adapted to the needs of law offices will appeal to a large group of office workers. A study of clerical salaries promises to be interesting.

* Altmaier, C. L. Business Communication. Macmillan, 1927. (Macmillan Commercial Texts.)

* Effinger-Raymond, Frances, and E. S. Adams. Standards in Elementary Shorthand. 122p. Gregg, 1926.

* Horowitz, J. I. Manual for Law Clerks and Stenographers, explaining the routine and stenographic work incidental to employment in a law office, including detailed instructions for examining and closing title to real estate. 494p. \$5. Central Book Co., 1926.

McCarty, D. J. Law Office Management. 386p. \$5.

Prentice, 1926.

* McNamara, E. J. Secretarial Training. Ronald.

* National Industrial Conference Board. Clerical Salaries in the United States. \$1.50. 1926.

Taintor, S. A. Training for Secretarial Practice; a textbook in theory and correspondence. Ed. 2. 320p. \$2.50. McGraw, 1926.

Business Ethics

Last year four books on business ethics and business codes were listed-this year four more are added. Since one of them emphasizes the close relation between business ethics and arbitration of commercial disputes modeled on industrial arbitration as already employed in disputes between capital and labor, a selection of articles on commercial arbitration has been included here.

Birdseye, C. F. Arbitration and Business Ethics; a study of the history and philosophy of the various types of arbitration and their relation to business ethics. 305p. \$2.50. Appleton, 1926.

Bloomfield, Daniel, comp. Selected Articles on Com-mercial Arbitration. 341p. \$2.40. Wilson, 1927.

Lee, J. M. Business Ethics; a manual of modern morals. 312p. \$3.25. Ronald, 1926.

Lord, E. W. Fundamentals of Business Ethics. 196p.

\$2.75. Ronald, 1926.
Taeusch, C. F. Professional Business Ethics. 383p. \$3. Holt, 1926.

13. Business Psychology and Personal EFFICIENCY

The application of the principles of psychology to business functions and to personal development forms the subject matter of six of the books in this group. Two of these authors. Hollingworth and Poffenberger, are already well-known for similar discussions that are conservative and reliable. Mind Makes Men Giants is a more popular treatment of the same general subject. A Cleveland manufacturer presents his business philosophy under the title Ideals and Follies of Business. Popular writers on inspirational themes contribute new books to the list, a new edition of an earlier volume and a collection of business biographies of twenty-five prominent business men on whose careers the author bases his suggestions and advice to executives.

* Brown, William. Mind and Personality. \$2.50. Putnam, 1927

Casson, H. N. Making Money Happily. \$2. Forbes. - Tips on Leadership; life stories of twenty-five

leaders. 500p. \$2. Forbes, 1927. * Feather, William. Ideals and Follies of Business.

\$2. Feather Co. (Cleveland), 1927.
Forbes, B. C. Keys to Success. \$2. Forbes.
Hollingworth, H. L. Mental Growth and Decline, 408p. \$3. Appleton, 1926.

Lynch, Richard. Mind Makes Men Giants. 276p.

Dodd, 1926.

* Poffenberger, A. T. Applied Psychology; its principles and methods. \$4. Appleton, 1927.

* Skinner, H. C. Psychology for the Average Man.

\$2. Badger, 1927.

* Stockwell, H. G. Essential Elements of Business

Page 11 1926. Character. New ed. \$i. Revell, 1926.

Valentine, P. F. Psychology of Personality. \$2.50. Appleton, 1927.

14. Public Speaking

Conventions, conferences, business association meetings, and banquets continue to demand from the present day business man the ability to make a speech, an argument or an informal talk as part of the average day's work. Each year a new group of books on public speaking, argual

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ments and manner of delivery appears to meet the need for study and training in this line. This year sees two new editions of earlier publications and four new ones.

*Borden, R. C., and A. C. Busse. How to Win an agument. 166p. \$2. Harper, 1927. *Burtis, H. J. Effective Business and Public Speak-

Argument. 166p. * Burtis, H. J. E. ing. Ronald, 1927. Carnegie, Dale. Public Speaking; a practical course for business men. 2v. \$4. Association Press, 1926.

* Collins, G. R., and J. S. Morris. Persuasion and

Formal Debate. \$3. Crofts, 1927.

DuBois, W. C. Essentials of Public Speaking. New ed. 268p. \$2. Prentice, 1926.

Robinson, F. B. Effective Public Speaking. New ed. \$2.50. LaSalle, 1926.

15. PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT

Scientific factory management principles and methods in general and such special topics as the organization of a drafting department, tool control, industrial safety, job analysis, factory training, industrial credit, executive qualifications, foremanship, make up the subject matter of this practical list. It seems fitting to include here a brief sketch, written by his wife and coworker, of Frank B. Gilbreth, a pioneer in the field of industrial psychology and particularly known for his researches on fatigue and motion study. The second book in the list is an attempt by two Englishmen to report to British industries why in this country it is possible to pay workmen such high wages, the causes given being scientific production management, standardization, new type of executives, industrial relations and welfare work. Those who might be interested and entertained by the problems of big business in story form will find listed heresince there is no fiction section—Captains in Conflict—which appeared serially in System magazine.

Atkins, P. M. Factory Management. 386p. \$5. Prentice, 1926.

Austin, Bertram, and W. F. Lloyd. Secret of High Wages, 124p. \$1.25. Dodd 1926.

Christensen, A. L. Tool Control, Procurement, Stor-ige Issue, Use. Repairs and Cost. 134p. \$3.50. Ronald, 1926.

* Church, H. F. Organizing a Drafting Department.

Ronald, 1927.

* Cordeal, Ernest. Railway Shop Administration; a practical training course for men occupying positions as railway foremen and for men in the ranks who aspire to rise to superior positions. Chicago: Railway Training Institute, 1926. (Sci. of Railways Cyclopedia.

DeBlois, L. A. Industrial Safety Organization, Executives and Engineers. 328p. \$4. McGraw, 1926.

* Gardiner, G. L. Foremanship: Principles and Practice. 3v. \$9. Shaw, 1927.

Gilbreth, L. E. M. Quest of the One Best Way: a sketch of the life of Frank B. Gilbreth. 64p. \$1.

Society of Industrial Engineers, 1926.

Jones, W. B. Job Analysis and Curriculum Instruction in the Metal Trade Industry. 104p. \$1.25. Columbia Univ., 1926. (Contributions to Knowledge no. 227.) Handbook of Safety and Accident Lange, F. G. Handbook of Safety and Accide Prevention. 512p. \$5. Engineering Magazine. 1926.

Lewisohn, S. A. New Leadership in Industry. 234p. \$2. Dutton, 1926

Lott, M. R. Wage Scales and Job Evaluation; scientific determination of wage rates on the basis of services rendered. 162p. \$5. Ronald, 1926. (Ronald Manufacturing Industries Library.)

Schell, E. H. Technique of Executive Control. Ed.

2. 143p. \$1.75.

43p. \$1.75. and H. H. Thurley. Problems 557n. \$5. Shaw, 1927. Problems in Industrial

Management. 557p. \$5. Shaw, 1927. Updegraff, R. F. Captains in Conflict. 284p. Shaw,

1927. (Fiction.)

* Young. Robert. Industrial Credits. \$4. Harper,

EMPLOYMENT

Of these four guides for the employment manager and the personnel department in large establishments where employing, placing and keeping employees is a separate function based on scientific principles, three place the emphasis on the psychological methods of testing ability, selecting the new employee and placing him where he will work best. The fourth is a new edition of one of the earlier comprehensive studies of personnel work and is, more than anything else, a practical guide to the efficient functioning of the employment department in its own work and in its relations with the larger organization of which it is a part.

Bingham, W. V., and Max Freyd, Procedure in Employment Psychology; a manual for developing scientific methods of vocational selection. 269p. \$5. Shaw, 1926

* Burtt, H. E. Principles of Employment Psychology. Bp. \$4. \$4. Houghton, 1926.

* Hoopingarner, N. L. Personality and Business Ability Analysis. \$5. Shaw, 1927. bility Analysis. \$5. Shaw, 1927. Tead, Ordway, and H. C. Metcalf.

ministration; its principles and practice. Ed. 2, rev. 543p. \$5. McGraw, 1926.

17. MARKETING

This time it is American marketing which an Englishman is investigating and the result is a volume on American methods of marketing from the British viewpoint. Vol. 3 of the Harvard Business Reports, it is announced, is made up of cases on marketing edited and commented on by M. T. Copeland. Another well known name in marketing literature appears as author of an announced general treatment of the subject. A new volume of "Readings" is one on marketing. Studies of co-operative marketing will be found under Co-operation.

*Borsodi, Ralph. Distribution Age; a study of the economy of modern distribution. 321p. \$3. Appleton,

*Elbourne, E. T. Marketing Problem, how it is being tackled in the United States of America. 216p. Longmans, 1926.

*Harvard Business Reports, v. 3.: Cases on Marketing, edited and commented upon by M. T. Copeland, Shaw, 1927.

*White, Percival. Scientific Market Management; its principles and methods. \$5. Harper, 1927

Wright, Ivan. and C. E. Landon. Readings in Marketing Principles. 786p. \$4. Prentice, 1926.

18. FOREIGN TRADE

The three government guides to foreign countries, one announced for publication, one just issued and one a new edition, are sure to prove reliable, comprehensive handbooks unless political changes in China now taking place make radical changes in our commercial relations with that country. Redfield and Fraser both urge broader international trading to develop the new markets which standardization and mass production are already demanding. Spalding's is a practical guide for bankers and merchants in providing and getting money and credit for foreign trade operations. The statistical study of the foreign trade of twenty-one foreign countries, issued in co-operation with the Committee on Economic Research of Harvard University, is primarily for the research student and the statistician. Exporters will be interested in a new volume that lists all those firms in New York city which purchase for export trade with the type of merchandise each handles.

Breyer, R. F. Agents and Contracts in Export Trade. 172p. \$2. Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1925. *Buyers for Export in New York. \$10. Exporters'

Encyclopedia Corp., 1926.
*Fraser, H. F. Foreign Trade and World Politics.

\$3.25. Knopf.

London and Cambridge Economic Service. lar Guide to the Foreign Trade Statistics of Twenty-Principal Countries. 33p. The Service. 1926. (Distributed with Harvard Economic Service.)

Peck, A. S. Industrial and Commercial South America. New rev. ed. 500p. \$3.50. Crowell, 1927.

Redfield, W. C. Dependent America. 253p. \$2.50. Houghton, 1926.

*Spalding, W. F. Finance of Foreign Trade. 179p.

\$2.25. Pitman.

*United States. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commercial Handbook of China. Commerce. Govt. Prtg. Off., 1927.

Commercial Travelers' Guide to Latin America. Rev. ed. 617p. \$1. Govt. Prtg. Off., 1926.
— Commercial Travelers' Guide to the Far East.

384p. \$.85. Govt. Prtg. Off., 1926.

19. MERCHANDISING

As far as books are concerned the work of the jobber and wholesale merchant has been much neglected. This year appears a first and comprehensive book on wholesaling. The Mazur and Lazurus books will serve as guides to retail organization and management and to the details involved in the large merchandising establishment. The former was written expressly for the National Retail Dry Goods Association and represents the results of a thoro two year study of the whole problem. David's book of retail problems is designed for use in training and developing store executives. A first volume on gift shops will be used by both specialty stores and by special departments of larger institutions. A new edition of a reliable guide to mercantile credit methods is included here. One of our most famous merchants, a pioneer in developing the modern department store, is the subject of a two volume biography.

Beckman, T. N. Wholesaling. 606p. \$6. Ronald.

David, D. K., and M. P. McNair. Problems in Retailing. 780p. \$5. Shaw, 1926.

*Ettinger, R. P., and D. E. Golieb. Credits and Collections. New rev. ed. 520p. \$5. Prentice, 1926. Gibbon, H. A. John Wanamaker. 2v. \$10. Harper. 1926

Harvard Business Reports. v. 2. \$7.50. Shaw,1926. Knudson, G. P. T. Gift and Art Shop Merchandising, 155p. \$2. Little, 1926.

Lazarus, Arthur. Department Store Organization. 21. Dry Goods Economist, 1926.

Mazur, P. M. Principles of Organization Applied Modern Retailing. 331p. \$5. Harper, 1927. to Modern Retailing. 331p. \$5. Namm, B. H. Advertising the Retail Store. Ed. 2. rev. 238p. \$2.50. Scientific Book Corp. (New York),

1926. Rand, J. H. Assuring Business Profits. 245p. \$2,50. Forbes, 1926.

20. SALESMANSHIP

Altho books on salesmanship continue to be "best sellers" in a business library, this year's crop, when four new editions of the popular little Dartnell hand books are discounted, seems very small—one general presentation of the principles of up-to-date salesmanship; three books for the sales manager, one a new and comprehensive treatment, one a new edition of an old standard guide on the subject which had grown quite rusty and one which promises to be an informal discussion of some of the problems of the sales department; a new book on mail order merchandising which should also interest direct advertisers; and a unique volume which treats salesmanship from the point of view of the consumer and studies the effects of modern supersalesmanship and high-pressure advertising.

Aspley, J. C. Field Tactics for Salesmen. Ed. 4. 116p. \$1.10. Dartnell, 1926.

Salesman's Correspondence. 5th ed., rev. 106p. \$1.10. Dartnell, 1926.

What a Salesman Should Know About Advertising. Ed. 4. 111p. \$1.10. Dartnell, 1926. *Chase, Stuart, and F. J. Schlink. Getting Getting Your

Money's Worth. \$2.50. Macmillan, 1927. Fernald, C. H. Salesmanship. 478p. \$4.50. Pren-

tice, 1926. *Giles, Ray. Everyday Problems in Sales Manage-

ment. Ronald, 1927. Hayward, W. S. Sales Administration; a study of manufacturers' marketing problem. 498p. \$5. Harper.

*Hoyt, C. W. Scientific Sales Management. New Woolson.

*Picken, J. H. Principles of Selling by Mail. 376p.

 Shaw, 1927.
 Sadler, W. S. What a Salesman Should Know About His Health. Ed. 3. 127p. \$1.10. Dartnell, 1926.

ADVERTISING

Advertising fared better with the publishers this year than salesmanship and if it were not already known what a very much alive topic it was, this year's output would prove it by both its number and variety. Books on general

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principles of advertising are few, those by Hall and Kitson to be especially noted. The personal element is represented by a new edition of Frederick's Masters of Advertising Copy, a collective biography of well-known advertising men and the autobiography of a woman who is said to be the most successful of her sex in the advertising business. Two close analyses of points in advertising are on the truth or falsity of certain newspaper advertisements and on the public's familiarity with names and brands of certain widely advertised goods. Publicity in the industrial field which is developing alongside but distinct from advertising, direct mail advertising and newspaper advertising each has a book. It is interesting to find under the title Nuntius, a little book in the popular and readable "Today and Tomorrow Series," a non-professional discussion of what advertising is and what its future will be.

Atherton, C. A. Electrical Advertising, 184p, \$5.

Signs of the Times (Cincinnati), 1925.

Danvers, V. L. Training in Commercial Art; the principles and technique of the subject. 178p. \$5. Pitman, 1926.

Doubman, J. R. Analysis of Display Advertising in Philadelphia Newspapers to Determine its Expressed Truth or Falsity. 94p. \$2. Univ. of Pennsylvania, 1926.

Frederick, J. G. Masters of Advertising Copy. New

1. Frank-Maurice, 1927. French, George: Planned Advertising; the planned approach to agency efficiency. 96p. Hoyt, 1927.
*Gossop, R. P. Advertisement Design. 286p. \$8.

*Gossop, R. P. Advertisement Design. 280p. 30.
Scribner, 1927. (Universal Art ser.)
Hall, S. R. Theory and Practice of Advertising. Hall, S. R. Theory and Practice of Advertising, 86p. \$5. McGraw, 1926. Hotchkin, W. R. Making More Money in Advertis-686p.

*Hotchkiss, G. B., and R. B. Franken. Measurement of Advertising Effects. 248p. \$4. Harper, 1927 Kitson, H. D. Scientific Advertising. 73p. \$2. Co-

dex, 1926. McManus, T. F. Sword Arm of Business. 188p.

\$2.25. Devin-Adair, 1927. *Meynell, Francis. Art of Newspaper Advertisement.

Stokes, 1927. *Pancoast, C. L. Trail Blazers of Advertising, 283p.

§3.50. Hitchcock. Riis, R. W., and C. W. Bonner. Publicity; a study of the development of industrial news. 176p. \$2.

Sears, 1926. Russell, Gilbert. Nuntius; advertising and its future. 96n. \$.62. Dutton. 1926. (Today and Tomorrow ser.) Sampson, J. W. Profitable Mail Persuasion. 389p.

Park Row Pub. Co., 1926. White, Percival. Advertising Research, 597p. \$6. Appleton, 1927

Thru Many Windows. 387p. Woodward, Helen, \$2,50. Harper, 1926.

PART II—SPECIFIC

22. Money and Banking

Practical banking systems and the details of their operations predominate in this list but several general discussions of the theories of money and the modern institution of the bank will be found. Of these two are on the Federal Re-

serve System with the former Secretary of the Treasury under Wilson as the author of one. One book of historical character takes up the period in this country that antedates the Civil War. New subjects to which whole volumes have rarely, if ever, been devoted are: accounting systems for foreign exchange, foreign branches of United States banks, and clearing and collection of bank checks. Bank advertising is represented by one volume of general principles, one on window displays for banks and investment houses and one on advertising for trust companies and their special functions. Add two volumes on bank credit, one each on bank examination and on the getting of new business and a new edition of a guide to the investments made by savings banks and you have a decidedly varied list.

American Bankers' Association, Trust Company Division, Committee on Publicity. Fiduciary Advertising. \$10. The Association, 1927.

*Beach, F. L. Bank System and Accounting. \$6.

Ronald, 1927.

*Burgess, Randolph. Federal Reserve System and

Its Relation to Business. \$3. Harper, 1927. *Chase, M. E. 101 Window Displays—Bank and Investment. \$5. Bankers, 1927.

Djorup, C. F. Foreign Exchange Accounting, 406p.

\$10. Prentice, 1926.

*Foster, W. T., and Waddill Catchings. Money. Ed. 3, rev. \$2. Houghton, 1926. (Pollak Foundation ser.) *Glass, Carter. Adventure in Constructive Finance. Doubleday, 1927.

*Helfferich, Karl. Money, ed. by T. E. Gregory. 2v. Greenberg, 1927.

*Kilborne, R. D. Money and Banking. \$6. Shaw, 1927.

Knapp, G. P. How Banks Increase Their Business. 375p. \$5. Rand, 1926.

*Kniffin, W. H. Commercial Paper. New ed. 205p. \$2.50. Bankers, 1926.

*Leaf, Walter. Banking. \$1. Holt, 1927. (Home University Library.) *Long, J. D., and J. E. Farwell. Fundamentals of

Financial Advertising. \$4. Harper, 1927.

*McKinney, F. C. Trust Investments. Ed. 2, rev. and enl. 584p. \$5. Trust Company Magazine, 1927.

Magee, J. D. Introduction to Money and Credit.

467p. \$3,50. Crofts, 1926.
*Miller, H. E. Banking Theories in the United States Before 1860. Harvard, 1927. *Millet, J. I. Bank Audits and Examinations. \$6.

Ronald, 1927. Phelps, C. W. Foreign Expansion of American Banks:

American branch banks abroad. 222p. \$4. Ronald. 1927.

*Schwulst, E. R. Extension of Bank Credit, \$3. Houghton, 1927.

Money and Banking. 6th ed. 268p. Scott, W. A.

\$3. Holt, 1926 Spahr, W. E. Clearing at 597p. \$7,50. Bankers, 1926. Clearing and Collection of Checks. Banker as a Lender. 149p. \$1.50. Steele, F. E.

23. INVESTMENT

Pitman, 1926.

High points in this list are: announcements of new editions of Chamberlain's standard volume on bond investment and Rollin's reference

guide to financial terms and transactions; Dice's detailed discussion of how to select securities and when to buy and sell them; Sloan's guide for the amateur or inexperienced dealer in speculative stocks; the fourteen plans for the investment of \$100,000 for a widow which were submitted originally in a prize contest conducted by Barron's Weekly; and a treatise by Thomas Gibson whose Letters are regarded by many as the most reliable of business and financial forecasts. Of two books on investments in foreign countries, one (Edwards), written under the auspices of the Investment Bankers' Association of America, discusses this field for investment and the other (Davies) describes the methods of English investment houses. A book of advice for women in their investments and two on thrift, one expressly for young people, will be popular.

Investing for a Widou; fourteen plans for the investment of \$100,000 which is assumed to constitute the entire fortune of a widow with two young children.

167p. \$2. Barron's, 1926.
Blodgett, H. A. Financial Independence and How
to Win It. 222p. \$1.50. Appleton, 1926.
*Chamberlain, Lawrence, and George Edwards. Principles of Bond Investment. Rev. ed. \$7.50. Holt, 1927.

Dane, Edmond. Value of Thrift, the golden thread of the world's life and activity. 113p. \$.90. Putnam, 1927.

Davies, A. E. Investments Abroad. 200p. \$4. Shaw,

Dice, C. A. Stock Market. 650p. \$6. Shaw, 1926. Edwards, G. W. Investing in Foreign Securities. 373p. \$5. Ronald, 1926. Investing in Foreign Securities.

Fraser, Elizabeth. Woman and Her Money. 194p.

\$1.50. Doran, 1926.

Basic Principles of Speculation. Gibson, Thomas.

142p. \$2. Author, 1926.

Harrison, C. F. What an Investor Should Know; facts about Wall Street methods. 77p. \$1. Investors

Hoffman, G. W. Hedging by Dealing in Grain Futures. 141p. \$2. Univ. of Pennsylvania. 1925.
Lincoln, E. E. Testing Before Investing. 96p. \$2.

Shaw, 1927

*Rollins, Montgomery. Money and Investments. Ed. 7, rev. and enl., ed. by Benjamin Fisher. 494p. cial Pub., 1926.

Sloan, Laurence. Security Speculation; the dazzling

adventure. 280p. \$3.50. Harper, 1926.
Smith, E. L. Investment Trust Fund; a sequel to Common Stocks as Long Term Investments. 51p. Investment Managers' Co. N. Y., 1926.

24. Transportation and Other Utilities

The wide reaching importance of transportation is evidenced by the various types of transportation to be found treated in this list-railroads, of course, their history, economics, and traffic management; transportation by air; a history of old time canals showing their place in the economic development of this country; ocean and river commerce; the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence canal; motor bus companies and their accounting problems; and the administration and financing of road making. A first book in a series which will eventually cover

the whole field of public utility accounting deals with accounts for light, gas, water and electric railways. Lagerquist's new book is promising both from author and from title.

*Agg, T. R., and J. E. Brindley. Highway Administration and Finance. 382p. \$4. McGraw, 1927. Bailey, W. G., and D. E. Knowles. Accounting Pro-

cedures for Public Utilities, with special reference to electric light, gas, water and electric railway utility companies. 442p. \$7.50. Shaw, 1926. (Public Utility texts.)

Black, Archibald. Transport Aviation. 245p. \$3.

Simmons, 1926.

*Bogen, J. I. Anthracite Railroads. \$4.25. Ronald.

*Carter, C. F. When Railroads Were New. Centenary ed. 324p. Simmons, 1926. *Eaton, E. J. Story of Transportation. \$1.50. Har-

per, 1927. *Edwards, I. A. E., and F. Tymmns. Commercial Air Transport. 163p. \$2.50. Pitman, 1927. (Pitman's

Transport Library.) Harlow, A. F. Old Towpaths; the story of the

American canal era. 403p. \$5. Appleton, 1926.
Jackman, W. T. Economics of Transportation. 818p. \$6. Shaw, 1926.

Johnsen, J. E., comp. St. Lawrence River Ship Canal. 29p. \$.90. Wilson, 1926. (Reference Shelf, v. 4, 129p. \$.90. no. 4.)

*Lagerquist, W. E. Public Utility Finance. 630p. \$7.50. Shaw, 1927.

Leeming, Joseph. Ships and Cargoes; the romance of ocean commercee. 285p. \$2.50. Doubleday, 1926.

Main and Company, Pittsburgh, Pa. Motor Bus Accounting. 228p. \$10. Accountants' Supply Co. (Pittsburgh, Pa.), 1926.

May, A. I. Motor Bus Accounting Practice. 200p.

\$6. Ronald, 1926.

*Morgan, C. S. Changing Railroad Problem. \$2.50.

Ritter, A. H. Transportation Economics of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Ship Canal. 276p. \$1.50. Lakes—St. Lawrence Tidewater Association, 1925. Van Metre, T. W. Trains, Tracks and Travel. 236p.

\$3.50. Simmons, 1926. Wilson, G. L. Traffic Management. 453p. \$3.50. Appleton, 1926. (Appleton Railway Ser.)

25. REAL ESTATE

Altho annual publications have not, as a rule, been included in this compilation, the 1926 Proceedings of the national body of realtors are listed here as each of the nine volumes is a valuable treatise on some special problem of the real estate business. One of these is devoted to the subject of Co-operative Apartments and another book is announced by Macmillan in the "Land Economics" series, dealing with this very modern method of investment or of securing a home. Two other volumes in the same series are promised, one a basic study of city land and the other a compilation on real estate law. McMichael, whom practical real estate men hail as the best writer on the real estate business, has added a volume on selling to his previously issued books. A collection of real estate forms will prove a valuable reference aid in libraries. An academic study of rents in Pittsburgh may have a practical interest as well.

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*Claar, E. A. Co-operative Apartments; a study in their organization, finance, sale and management. Mac-"Doreau, H. B. ad Hinman, A. G. Urban Land Eco-

nomics. Macmillan. (Land Economics ser.)

*Gilman, J. M. Rent Levels in Pittsburgh, Pa., and Their Causes. 74p. \$1. University of Pittsburgh,

1926.
*McChesney, N. W. Principles of Real Estate Law.
(Land Economics ser.) .50. Macmillan, 1927. (Land Economics ser.) McMichael, S. L. Selling Real Estate. 448p. \$4. \$3.50.

McMichael Pub. Co. (Cleveland), 1926. (Realty

*Murphy, J. R. Pointers on Real Estate, sixteen series of talks in nearly every problem of New York real estate. Winchell Studios (New York)

National Association of Real Estate Boards. ceedings, 1926. 9v. \$27.50. The Association, 1926. Contents: v. 1. General real estate topics; v. 2.

Real estate brokerage; v. 3, Home building and subdividing; v. 4. Real estate finance; v. 5. Property management; v. 6. Industrial property; v. 7. Selling farm lands; v. 8. Co-operative apartments; v. 9. Administrative problems of real estate boards.

*Pollock, W. W., and C. W. Scholz. Science and Practice of Urban Land Valuation. 315p. \$5 facturers' Appraisal Co. (Philadelphia), 1926.

Snyder, Blake, and R. W. Roby. Fundamentals in

Real Estate. 173p. \$3. Harper, 1927.
Thorley, R. F., and W. H. Stickney. Real Estate Forms. 327p. \$5. Prentice, 1926.

26. Insurance

One must be hopeful when it comes to this section as almost all the books on insurance are announcements from two publishers, Appleton and Crofts, of titles on the relation of life insurance to such other business, financial and social functions as trusts, estates, taxation, education philanthrophy, investment, credit, publicity. When published these two series ought to help bridge many a gap in insurance literature. Of books issued during the year, there is a new edition of one of the few treatments of industrial insurance; one on fire insurance rates; a volume that could also be classed under Money and Banking, so evenly is its interest divided between the functions of trust companies and of life insurance companies in the creation of estates; and what is proving to be a good general text for insurance men (Knight). Messick's Digest was recommended in a recent issue of Time as an excellent guide for the insurance buver.

Ackerman, S. B., ed. Industrial Life Insurance. Ed. rev. 196p. \$3.50. Spectator Co., 1926.
 Hardy, E. R. Making the Fire Insurance Rate.

\$6. Spectator Co., 1926.

*Huebner, S. S. Economics of Life Insurance. \$2.50. Appleton, 1927. (Appleton Insurance ser.)

*Huebner, S. S., and J. L. Madden. Life Insurance in Relation to Saving, Credit and Investment. \$2.50. Appleton, 1927.

*Huttinger, E. P. Law of Life Insurance Salesmanship. \$2.50. Appleton, 1927. (Appleton Insurance eer.)

Knight, C. K. Advanced Life Insurance. 426p. \$5.

*Loman, H. J. Life Insurance in Relation to Taxa-

tion. \$2.50. Appleton, 1927. (Appleton Insurance

*Madden, J. L. Life Insurance in Relation to Wills, Trusts and Estates. \$2.50. Appleton, 1927. (Appleton Insurance ser.)

*Messick, R. M. Life Insurance Digest, Fundamentals and Practices; the policyholders textbook on life insurance buying. Ed. 2, 192p. \$10. The Author (Kansas City, Mo.), 1926.

*Patterson, E. W. Insurance Commissioner in the United States. \$6. Harvard, 1927.

*Place, R. L. Selling the Salary Insurance Plan. 182p. \$2. Crofts, 1927. (International Life Underwitzen Liberty 1927.)

writers Library.

*Reddall, A. H. Publicity Methods for Life Underwriters. \$4. Crofts, 1927.

Robinson, A. C., and E. A. Woods. Creating and Conserving Estates; co-operation between life insurance and trust companies. 276p. \$3. Crofts, 1926.
*Stevenson, G. T. Living Trusts Including Life In-

surance Trusts. 446p. \$3.75. Crofts, 1927.

*Stevenson, J. A. Life Insurance in Relation to Edu-

cation and Philanthropy. \$2. Appleton, 1927. (Appleton Insurance ser.

*Woods, E. A. Economic Value of Life. \$2. Crofts, 1927.

Sociology of Life Insurance. \$2.50. Appleton, 1927. (Appleton Insurance ser.)

27. JOURNALISM

Almost every book in this list touches on some special phase of the many-sided profession and business of journalism-history, management, accounting, reporting, editing, the humorous column, the newspaper for the farm market, the newspaper in its relation to the community, a new high school text and a study of salaries attained by graduates of a college course in journalism.

Bleyer, W. G. Main Currents in the History of American Journalism. 464p. \$4. Houghton, 1927. Crawford, N. A., and C. E. Rogers. Agricultural Journalism. 300p. \$3.25. Knopf, 1926.

Journalism. 300p. \$3.25. Knopf, 1926.
Davis, H. W. The Column. 160p. \$2. Knopf, 1926.

(Borzoi Handbooks of Journalism.) Hedland, E. W. Newspaper Accounting. 91p. National Association of Cost Accountants, 1926.

Johnson, G. W. What Is News?; a tentative outline.

98p. \$2. Knopf, 1926. (Borzei Handbooks of Journalism.)

*Leech, Harper, and J. C. Carroll. What's the News? \$1.75. Covici.

Lord, C. S. 21p. \$1.75. Young Man and Journalism. Reissue. Macmillan, 1927.

*McCarty, J. P. Newspaper Worker. Frank-Maur-

Otto, W. N. Journalism for High Schools. 352p. 48. Harcourt, 1926. \$1.48.

Radder, N. J. Newspapers in Community Service. Ed. 1. 269p. \$2. McGraw, 1926. Steffler, C. W. Columbia Journalism Graduates; a

study of their employment and earnings. 96p. \$1. Columbia Univ., 1926.

Thayer, Frank. Newspaper Management. 502p. \$4. Appleton, 1926.

Towne, C. H. Adventures in Editing. 239p. \$2.50. Appleton, 1926.

28. Textiles

Here we have textiles in general and cotton, rayon and linen in particular discussed from the standpoint of producer, consumer, salesman

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and student. The survey of the rayon industry is the first comprehensive book to appear in this country on this new fabric from which so much seems to be expected. Revised editions of general texts on textiles are supplemented by a new work of similar scope. From Harvard University comes an analysis of merchandising in the textile industry.

Avram, M. H. Rayon Industry. 622p. \$10. Van-Nostrand, 1927.

* Brown, H. B. Cotton: History, Species, Varieties, Morphology, Breeding, Culture, Diseases, Marketing and

Uses. 517p. McGraw, 1927.
Darby, W. D. Linen, the Emblem of Elegance. 84p. \$1.50. Textile Pub. Co., 1926.

Denny, G. G. Fabrics and How to Know Them. Ed.

 rev. 152p. \$1.50. Lippincott, 1926.
 Harvard University. Bureau of Business Research. Distribution of Textiles. 196p. \$3.50. Harvard, 1926. (Bulletin no. 56.)

Hubbard, W. H. Cotton and the Cotton Market. Rev.

ed. \$3.50. Appleton, 1927.

* Johnston, G. H. Textile Fabrics, their selection and care from the standpoint of use, wear and laundering ability. \$4. Harper, 1927.

Johnson, W. H. Cotton and Its Production. 563p.

\$10.50. Macmillan, 1926. Woolman, M. S., and E. S. McGowan. Textiles; a handbook for the student and the consumer. Rev. ed. 572p. \$3. Macmillan, 1926.

29. Food

Food as a perishable, fruit, milk, canned goods, meat and groceries less familiar to the consumer furnish subjects for as many volumes. The publisher of these include three trade papers and one university. One treatment of meat claims to be the first complete economic discussion of meat in all parts of the world while the other is an intensive study of one kind of meat at a certain period.

* Artman, C. E. Food Costs and City Consumer; significant factors in metropolitan distribution of per-ishables, 170p. \$2.25. Columbia University, 1926. (Studies in History, Economics and Public Law, no. 280.)

* Fairford, Ford. Fruit and Fruit Irade. 166p. \$1. Pitman, 1926.

Lee, J. A. How to Buy and How to Sell Canned Goods; statistical and practical information about the canning industry. New ed. 267p. \$3. Canning Trade, Baltimore, 1926.

* McFall, R. J. World's Meat. \$6. Appleton, 1927. Paine, H. W., and A. S. Bonney. How to Run a Milk Business. 96p. \$2. Olsen Pub. Co., Milwaukee, 1926.

* Surface, F. M. American Pork Production in the World War. \$4. Shaw, 1926. Todoroff, Alexander. What is What in Groceries.

208p. \$2. Grocery Trade Pub. (Chicago), 1926.

30. Automobiles

Outstanding in this little group is the book on finance companies for instalment sales of automobiles, a first book on this subject and one which won first prize this past year from the Chicago Trust Company for the best monograph in the field of business development and the modern trust company. The personnel of the

automobile industry is represented by two books, a new life of Henry Ford and a collective biography of leaders in the trade. A new book on selling cars, which has been variously listed. is made less feasible for libraries by its high price and its appearance in eleven separate sec-

Automobile Business Bureau. Automobile Salesman-ship: ten lessons. 10 parts. \$10. The Bureau, 1926. Supplement: the Automobile, Its Construction and Operation. The Bureau, 1926.

Forbes, B. C., and O. D. Foster. Automotive Giants of America; men who are making our motor industry. 295p. \$2.50. Forbes, 1926. Ford, Henry, and Samuel Crowther.

Today and Tomorrow. 281p. \$3.50. Doubleday, 1926.
Grimes, W. A. Financing Automobile Sales by the Time Payment Plan. 116p. \$2.50. Shaw, 1926.

31. Publishing

An English publisher discusses the publishing business from his own experience while two American authors give the viewpoint of the author who approaches the publisher to get his books published. A third book is designed to help the bookseller sell more books. A new international list of booksellers succeeds Clegg's, an older directory.

Hotchkiss, J. T. Book Store Advertising, Publicity and Window Display. 70p. \$.50. National Association of Book Publishers (New York), 1926.

* International Directory of Booksellers, 1927. \$7.50

Joseph, Michael, and Grant Overton. Side of Literature. 174p. \$2.50. Houghton, 1926. Unwin, Stanley. Truth about Publishing. 311p. \$1.75. Houghton, 1927.

32. IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

A new popular edition of the autobiography of the great steel magnate takes its place appropriately with a comprehensive treatment of the steel industry as a business barometer and an informal story of steel, largely technical but with several chapters on the financing of the steel industry and the marketing of steel products.

Carnegie, Andrew. Autobiography. New pop. ed.

\$1.50. Houghton, 1927. Vanderblue, H. B., and W. L. Crum. Iron Industry in Prosperity and Depression. 300p. \$7.50. Shaw.

Walker, J. B. Story of Steel. 208p. \$3. Harper. 1926.

33. CLOTHING

Under merchandising, of course, will be found much material applicable to the selling of such a staple article as clothing but here are two intensive studies in the selling and in advertising of certain classes of wearing apparel. The system of cost accounts for establishments manufacturing knit underwear, altho published by Ronald, emanates from the national trade association of the industry.

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America. Cost Control for Knit Underwear Factories. 259p. \$5. Ronald, 1926.

Secrist, Horace. Widen mers' Buying Habits. Widening Retail Markets and Consumers' Buying Habits. 186p. \$4. Shaw, 1926. (Northwestern University Business Studies.) Sinsheimer, Allen. Retail Advertising of Men's and Boys' Wear. 271p. \$3.50. Harper, 1926.

34. Hotels and Restaurants

Last year there were four books on hotel management to list. This year's single volume will be welcome, however, as it gives a system of accounts for hotels and hails from New York. the city of hotels. There is so little in print on restaurants that a new book on that subject will be looked forward to with interest. The guide to tea room and cafeteria management is a first volume in that more limited field.

* Dahl, J. O. Restaurant Management, principles and practices, \$4. Harper, 1927. Elliott, R. N. Tea Room and Cafeteria Management. 176p. \$1.50. Little, 1926.

Hotel Association of New York City. Uniform Sys-Accounts for Hotels. 91p. \$5. The Associtem of ation. 1926.

35. MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESSES

With the exception of the two books on the oil industry, each of these odd volumes treats of some one special business or industry or some special phase of a single type of business or industry, including such topics as explosives, motion pictures, copper, rubber, fertilizers, lumber marketing, furniture accounts, drug store merchandising and the business side of social

* Cave, Herbert. Fertilizers; their sources, manufacture and uses. 116p. \$1. Pitman. (Pitman Common Commodities and Industries.)

Cline, A. C. Marketing of Lumber in New Hampshire, 1925; a survey conducted for the New Hamp-shire lumberman's association. 80p. \$2. Harvard Univ., 1926. (Harvard Forest Bulletin, no. 10.)

* Crump, N. E. Copper; a survey of the sources from whence the metal is obtained, the methods of its manufacture, the nature of its uses and the conditions of the trade. 253p. \$6. Macmillan, 1926.

Firestone, H. S., and Samuel Crowther. Men and Rubber; the story of business. 279p. \$3.50. Doubleday, 1926.

Ise, John. United States Oil Policy. 547p. \$7.50. Yale University, 1926. (W. McKean Brown Memorial Publishing Foundation.)

Mohr, Anton. Oil War. 267p. \$2.50. Harper, 1926. Ohio State University. Bureau of Business Research. Unitorm System of Accounts for Retail Furniture Dealers, 89p. \$5. Ohio State University, 1926. (Contributions to Business Research, Report 2.)

* Pearson, C. W. Drug Store Business Methods; a textbook on commercial pharmacy. 296p. \$2.75. Lea.

Procter, A. W., and A. A. Schuck, Fivancing of Social Work, 260p. \$3. Shaw, 1926. Seabury, W. M. Public and the Motion Picture In-

dustry. 340p. \$2.50. Macmillan, 1926.

* Van Gelder, A. P. History of the Explosives Industry in America. \$10. Columbia University.

36. TWENTY INTERESTING ECONOMIC AND Business Books

Looking back over this long list of nearly four hundred titles, one wonders just what value it may have for most libraries. Its arrangement under various sub-topics of economics, business and finance was designed to make it a useful tool for special business departments of larger libraries or for special libraries on some special phase of business. These could employ it in checking up books on hand and in planning orders for new or soon to be published books. But for the smaller library which does not specialize in business literature and yet which likes to add from time to time for the business men of the community a few business books of special interest, it might seem a quite bewildering guide. So with these smaller libraries in mind, employing as the only criteria that each book must be timely, new or, above all, interesting, twenty books have been chosen out of the many. How does one decided that a business book is of special interest? It is not easy but there are tests that can be applied. Is the topic a vital one or a new one never before discussed in a whole book? Has it had many reviews, what kind. where printed? Were there many advance requests for it at the library? Did it circulate rapidly? What were the readers' comments on it when it was returned? Did readers recommend it to their friends? One person's selection would differ widely from another's. For whatever it is worth, here are twenty interesting books judging from actual experience. These are the books that, if libraries were so fortunate as to have show windows, ought to make a drawing window display of business books.

Fisher, Irving. Prohibition at its Worst. 255p. \$1.75. Macmillan.

Frederick, J. G. Modern Industrial Combinations. \$7.50. Frank-Maurice.

Ripley, W. Z. Main Street and Wall Street 359p. \$2.50. Little.

Bruère, Henry. Applied Budgeting. 248p. \$6. Shaw. Yang, J. M. Good Will and Other Intangibles. 238p.

\$4.50. Ronald. Austin, Bertram. and W. F. Lloyd. Secret of High

ages. 124p. \$1.25. Dodd. Bingham, W. V., and Max Freyd. Procedure in Em-

ployment Psychology. 269p. \$5. Shaw. Borsodi, Ralph. Distribution Age. 321p. \$3. Appleton.

Beckman, T. N. Wholesaling, 606p. \$6. Ronald, Lazarus, Arthur. Department Store Organization. 2v. \$2 a vol. Dry Goods Economist.

Mazur, P. M. Principles of Organization Applied to Modern Retailing. 331p. \$5. Harper.

White, Percival. Advertising Research. 597p. \$6. Appleton.

Investing for a Widow. 167p. \$2. Barron's.

Wilson, G. L. Traffic Management. 453p. \$3.50.

McMichael, S. L., Selling Real Estate, 448p. \$4. McMichael.

Drummond, Isabel. Corporate Resolutions. 321p. Ronald.

Ford, Henry, and Samuel Crowthers. Today and Tomorrow. 281p. \$3.50. Doubleday.
Grimes, W. A. Financing Automoble Sales by the

Time Payment Plan. 116p. \$2.50. Shaw. Unwin, Stanley. Truth about Publishing. 311p. \$1.75. Houghton, 1927.
Seabury, W. M. Public and the Motion Picture In-

dustry. 340p. \$2.50. Macmillan.

Colored Librarians in Conference

CONFERENCE of colored librarians was A held on March 15-18 at the Hampton Institute Library School. It was a small group of invited delegates numbering nearly forty who represented various lines of library work in different sections of the country. Fourteen states were represented by the visitors or by students in the Library School. The discussions covered a wide range of topics, some being of especial interest to those in public library work. Thomas F. Blue, head of the Colored Department of the Louisville Free Library, spoke on community interest and support; Rachael D. Harris of the same library discussed various problems of organization and administration; Ernestine Rose, from the 135th Street Branch of the New York Public Library, spoke on administrative problems and gave an evening lecture on the artistic and literary achievement of Harlem. Herbert S. Hirshberg, state librarian of Ohio, gave two lectures on library buildings and equipment and conducted a round table on rural library service, at which people interested in the work of the Rosenwald Schools and of the Jeanes Fund teachers participated. Edward C. Williams, librarian of Howard University, discussed the problems of the college library. Mary E. Hall of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, spoke on the subject of high school libraries. Caroline L. Jones, librarian of the Collis P. Huntington Library of Hampton Institute, discussed some of the recent books, and Elizabeth E. Wilson of the Hampton Institute Library School conducted a round table on classification and cataloging problems. Emily B. Meigs of the Library School held personal conferences with the delegates especially interested in the Library School collection of children's literature. A list of children's books in inexpensive editions, prepared by Miss Meigs for the conference, has been printed as a Hampton Institute leaflet and may be secured from the publication office.

The exhibits included one of library furniture and equipment, one of pictures of school library interiors, and the A.L.A. exhibit of cheap reprints. Posters sent by the Greenville (S. C.) Public Library showed pictures, stories, and other material helpful to teachers in rural schools.

The discussion brought out some of the library needs of today: library buildings and

more adequate service for Negro colleges: branch library buildings in several Southern cities; up-to-date list of books by Negro writers. and one of books for first purchase in the field of Negro history. The fact of better service and more adequate book fund in the cities where the colored library is an integral part of the public library system was stressed in the discussions. The delegates pledged themselves to arouse interest in the resumed publication of the children's magazine, The Brownies' Book.

There was a full attendance at every session, the discussions were lively and interesting, and all the delegates expressed the hope that the conference might be made an annual affair and thus contribute to needed library development in the South.—(Abridged from the report of FLORENCE RISING CURTIS, Director Hampton Institute Library School).

Free on Request

The Harvard Library has an accumulation of duplicate catalogs of American colleges occupying about two hundred and seventy-five running feet of shelf space. In general, the catalogs are subsequent to 1900, altho there is a very small proportion of earlier years running back perhaps to 1890.

It is the intention soon to dispose of these as waste paper, but, before doing so, we wish to be sure that no library would care to receive them for the cost of transportation. The collection is not arranged, and it is, therefore, impossible to hunt for any individual catalogs.

T. FRANKLIN CURRIER, Assistant Librarian.

The University of Delaware Library, Newark. Delaware, is about to discard a file of unsorted college announcements and bulletins including the catalogs of the well-known schools and colleges, extending back from 1920 about twenty-five years. If there is any Library which desires odd numbers to complete its files we can arrange to search for the items wanted, charging at the rate of thirty-five cents an hour for the time spent in searching, or we shall be glad to ship the whole collection to any Library which maintains a back file of this kind of material. and which will pay packing and transportation charges. The lot is to be sold for waste paper after May 25th.

DOROTHY L. HAWKINS, Librarian.

Classification in China

An Outline of Existing Chinese Classification Systems and a Suggested Scheme for Chinese and Japanese Books in American Libraries. By Alfred Kaiming Chiu, Curator of the Chinese Collection at Harvard College Library.

1. Introduction

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ATELY there has been a considerable interest on the part of many American libraries ✓ in collecting books in Oriental languages, especially Chinese and Japanese. The first most important Chinese collection in the United States is that of the Library of Congress. The Library of Congress began to purchase Chinese books in an early date, but the person who has done most to build up the collection is Dr. W. T. Swingle. Various Chinese scholars have been invited to classify and catalog this collection. One of the earliest was Dr. Kiang Kong-fu, sometime professor of Chinese at the University of California. He directed the work of classifying and cataloging from the start. The classification scheme introduced is that of the traditional Chinese "Four-Treasuries" system, in which all works are classified under four grand categories: 1, Classics; 2, History; 3, Philosophy; and 4, Belles-lettres. In keeping with the rest of the L. C. Classification Scheme, a mixed notation is used. The four classes are designated by A, B, C, D, and letters and Arabic numbers are used for the sub-divisions. To these four old divisions five new classes have been added, namely, Mohammedanism, Christianity, Periodicals, School Readers and Examination Papers.

Two other collections more or less developed are those at the University of California and Columbia University. These, too, are classified according to the traditional "Four-Treasuries" system with minor modifications. Columbia Chinese library is contemplating adding a new "Miscellaneous Class" to its fourfold classification scheme.

The fourth collection, that of Harvard University, consisting of 4,500 volumes of Chinese works and 2,000 volumes of Japanese books, has not yet been cataloged. Harvard is going to spend a substantial sum for Chinese books in the near future. Being a late comer into the field, she naturally desires co-operation with other libraries, which have already built up good-sized Chinese and Japanese collections. However, she is not disposed to adopt systems,

which have been found unsatisfactory in other institutions, just to be in conformity with others, because a new library ought to profit by the experiences of old ones.

2. HISTORY OF THE CHINESE FOURFOLD CLASSIFICATION SCHEME³

The so-called "Four-Treasuries" system had its remote origin in the century preceding the birth of Christ. Ancient Chinese books suffered a great "bibliothecal catastrophe" at the hands of the notorious emperor Chin Shih-Hwang, who fearing the "power of the press," ordered the burning of all the records of the past in the year 213 B.C., excepting only works on medicine, divination, husbandry, together with the annals of his own house. Fortunately, the despotic rule of the Chin dynasty was soon superseded by the more liberal policy of the Han emperors, who took an interest in books and education. In 190 B.C., the law for the suppression of literary works was repealed. Private possessors of all books were encouraged to bring forward their hidden treasures. Many relics of the past discovered in the walls of buildings and mountain crevices were turned in to the imperial library. During the reign of Cheng-Ti (38-2 B.C.) additional efforts were made to secure missing records of the past. Liu Hsiang was appointed to organize the imperial library and classify the collection, but died while the task was yet unfinished. His son, Liu Hsin, was at once appointed by the emperor to complete the work of his father. He instituted a classification scheme, called Ch'i Jour or Seven Epitomes, according to which the then existing stores of manuscripts were classified. The Seven Epitomes were as follows:

- Chih Jour or Collections
- 2. Lo Yih Jour or Classics
- 3. Chu Tze Jour or Philosophers
- 4. Shih Fu Jour or Poetry
- 5. Bing Shu Jour or Military Art
- 6. Shu Su Jour or Astronomy and Mathematics

¹ Unpublished report of Mr. J. C. B. Kwei, Custodian

of the Chinese Collection at Columbia University.

In a personal letter of Mr. J. C. B. Kwei to the writer.

^a Bar Shih Chin Chieh Tze or National Bibliographies in the Eight Dynastic Histories, compiled by Chang Shaw-yung.

How to Read Chinese Classics by Prof. C. F. Cheng of Southeastern University. Shanghai: Commercial Press, 1923.

7. Fang Chih Jour or Divination, Medicine and Trades

Later, another great scholar and historian by the name of Pan Ku (died 92 A.D. ?) compiled an annotated bibliography of all books in existence prior to the Western Han Dynasty as a section of his famous History of the Former Han Dynasty. Basing upon Liu Hsin's Seven Epitomes, he arranged all the titles of his bibliography under six divisions, namely: Works on the classics, philosophical, poetical, military, astronomical and mathematical, medical.

The foundation for a classification of Chinese books was thus laid, but the fourfold system was not invented until toward the end of the third century A.D. Hsün Hsü, the keeper of the Imperial Library of the Wei Kingdom, which later became the Tsin Dynasty (265-420 A.D.), propounded this fourfold scheme of classification, according to which the contents of his Library were arranged in four Pu or divisions, distinguished by the first four of the cyclical characters, viz. chia, yih, ping, and ting. The first division contained works on the classics; the second, works on philosophy, military tactics, mathematics and divination; the third, works on history, state documents and miscellaneous writings: the fourth, poetry, topographical works and books found in the old Wei Tomb.

This fourfold classification of literature devised by Hsün Hsü was followed by later bibliographers and imperial libraries of the several dynastics. In 431 A.D. Hsia Ling-yuen, the Keeper of the Archives in the House of Sung, made a fourfold catalog of books in his custody. Another was drawn up in 473 by Wang Chien, an officer of the same Board of the Archives, who also wrote a review of the national literature, dividing it into seven heads known as Ch'i Tze. Under the first head he reviewed works on the classics, philology, history and biography; the other heads were philosophers, poetry, military art, astronomy and divination, medicine and trades, and geography and topographical works. He devoted an appendix to the consideration of Taoist and Buddhist writings.

The national library in the Liang Dynasty (502-557) was classified in five divisions (Catalog of Wen Ta Tien Library); the first four were like Hsün Hsü's divisions, the fifth one being for astronomy, mathematics and divination. In the period Pu-tung (520-526) of the Liang Dynasty, a private scholar by the name of Yuan Hsiao-hsii, who had made extensive researches into the bibliographies of Sung and Chi dynasties, drew up a kind of catalogue raisonnée of the national literature, digested under seven divisions known as Ch'i Loh: Classics, history

and biography, philosophers and military art. poetry, arts and sciences, Buddhism. and Taoism.

In the national bibliography contained in the History of the Sui Dynasty (581-618), all titles were arranged under four divisions: Classics. history, philosophy, and belles-lettres. The Sui scholars used the same four classes as were in Hsün Hsü's scheme, but turned around the order of the classes. Philosophy which was the second division in the original scheme of Hsün Hsü was now classified as the third; while History which was formerly in the third class was given the second place.

This fourfold classification scheme of the Sui National Library was adopted in classifying the National Library of the next dynasty, the Tang Dynasty, in the reign of Hüan Tsung (Ming Hwang) A.D. 713-755. The Tang system first used the terms Chin (Classics), Shih (History), Tze (Philosophers) and Chieh (Literature) to designate the four classes. This fourfold classification system was again adopted in the subsequent dynasties of Sung, Yuan (Mongol). Ming

and Ching (Manchu).

In 1772-1782 when the compilation of the famous "Four Treasuries of Books" (Sze K'u Ch'uan Shu) was undertaken under the initiative of the great Manchu emperor, K'ien Lung, the classification scheme of the Sui and Tang dvnastic libraries was adopted. The immense collection of the Imperial Library was classified under four grand categories: Classics, history, philosophy, and belles-lettres. To this was added later another division "Collections of Reprints," which contained reprints of collected works of several authors or of one individual author. Seven manuscript copies of this thesaurus were made, but only three exist. The printed catalog of the "Four-Treasuries" collection in 112 volumes of small octavo size contains 3,511 works, comprising 78,731 chüan or books. The whole collection has never appeared in printed form, but arrangements for its printing are being made by the Chinese Government and the Shanghai Commercial Press.

The following table gives a bird's eye view of the main classification schemes which have been developed in China from the first century B.C. to the present time.

^{*} For a description of this famous "Four-Treasuries" Library in English, see

LIERARY JOURNAL, 46:541-543. 1921.

Library Association. Transactions, 6:40-44. 1883. Library Chronicle, 4:63-68. 1887. China Review, 6:291-298. 1878.

Chinese Social and Political Science Review. Peking. Dec. 1918.

China Weekly Review. Shanghai. Dec. 11. 1920. LIBRARY JOURNAL, 46:541-543. 1921. China Weekly Review. Shanghai. April 10, 1926.

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| raph Han | y in his (1st cen | t. A. | D.) | of I | ormer |
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Main Classes of Classification Schemes

1. Collections; 2. Classics and philology; 3. Works by philosophers; 4. Poetry; 5. Military art; 6. Astronomy, mathematics and divination; 7. Medicine and trades.

Hsün Hsü's Sze Pu or Four Divisions (3rd cent, A.D.)

1. Classics and philology; 2. Philosophers, military tactics, astronomy, mathematics and divination; 3. History, state documents and miscellaneous writings; 4. Poetry, topographical works, and books found in the old Wei Tomb.

Wang Chien's Ch'i Tze or Seven Reviews (473 A.D.)

1. Classics, history, biography and philology; 2. Philosophers; 3. Poetry; 4, Military art; 5. Astronomy, mathematics and divination; 6. Medicine and trades; 7. Geography and topography; Appendix includes Buddhism and Taoism.

Yuan Hsiao-hsü's *Ch'i Loh* or Seven Records (520-526 A.D.)

1. Classics (philology not included); 2. History and biography; 3. Philosophers and military art; 4. Poetry; 5. Arts and sciences; 6. Buddhism; 7. Taoism.

National Library in the Sui Dynasty (581-618)

1. Classics including philology; 2. History including geography, biography and works on government; 3. Philosophy including the works by the various schools of philosophers, military art, astronomy, mathematics, agriculture, medicine, trades and divination; 4. Belles-lettres.

National Library in the Tang Dynasty (618-709)

Same as the Sui System, except that the terms *Chin* (Classics), *Shih* (History), *Tze* (Philosophers) and *Chih* (Belles-lettres) were first used to designate the four divisions.

The National Bibliographies contained in the dynastic Histories of Sung (960-1279), Yüan (1779-1368) and Ming (1368-1644) used the same classification scheme of the Sui and Tang dynastic libraries.

The Ching (Manchu) Dynasty (1644-1911) The "Four-Treasuries" Collection (1772-1782) 1. Classics; 2. History; 3. Philosophy; 4. Belles-lettres; 5. Collection of Reprints. (For the subdivisions of the main classes, see Section 4 of this paper).

3. Systems of Classification in Current Use in Libraries of Today

The fourfold classification scheme originated by Hsün Hsü and greatly extended during the Sui, Tang and Ching dynasties has had the same sway for several centuries in libraries of China as the Brunet Classification in French libraries. But it is now being attacked by scholars and librarians on several grounds. In the first place it is held that the division "Classics" is arbitrary, because during various dynasties different books were elevated to the high rank of "classies" by imperial order. For instance, in the Tang Dynasty there were "Thirteen Classics" which included Book of Changes, Book of History. Book of Odes. Chow Li, I Li, Li Ki (the trio forms the Books of Rituals), Ch'un ts' ew Tso chuen, Ch'un ts'ew Kung-yang chuen, Ch'un

ts'ew Kuh liang chuen (these three books form the Spring and Autumn Annals), Book of Filial Duty, Analects of Confucius, Works of Mencius, and Urh Ya (dictionary of terms used in classics). In the time of the Sung, the number of classics was reduced to nine, by discarding the commentaries of Kung-yang and Kuh-liang, the I Li and Urh Ya. During the Ming Dynasty imperial authority adopted only five classics, which were Book of Changes. Book of History, Book of Odes, Book of Rituals and Spring and Autumn Annals; while the "Four Books" (Great Learning, Doctrine of the Mean, Analects of Confucius and Works of Mencius) were put in the second grade. In the Manchu Dynasty the classics numbered six, the "Four Books" collectively forming the sixth. Dr. Hu Shih, the leader of the New Literary Revolution in China.

once told the writer that at one time the works of Lao-tze and Chuan-tze were regarded as classics. He says that the division "Classics" should be broken up, and the various books which have been regarded as classics should be classified according to their subject-matter. The second argument against this fourfold classification scheme is that the division "Philosophy" contains too many subjects from agriculture, medicine to divination. It is the most unsatisfactory class in the original system. Thirdly, the fourfold system is not suitable for classifying modern books, and it is maintained that both old and new books on the same subject, e. g., Ethics of Confucius, should be together in any classification scheme.

Because of these defects in the old fourfold scheme, Chinese librarians have sought to introduce various new systems of classification. The first system, which was introduced into China, is the Japanese classification scheme used in Tokyo Imperial Library. This system is a combination of Western classification schemes and the old Chinese Fourfold plan. The scheme contains eight main divisions, namely: Mythology and religion; philosophy and education; language and literature; history, biography and geography; social sciences; natural sciences and medicine; engineering, military science, fine arts, agriculture and industry; and polygraphy.

The second and more important system imported is the Dewey Decimal Classification. which has also been widely adopted in Japan. Dewey has a predominant following in China. not because of its logical refinement in the division of subjects, but because of its simplicity. The one great argument in its favor is its simple notation. Among the libraries which use the D. C. system there are three distinct tendencies. First, there are those which use the original Dewey for their European books only, while a different system is employed for Chinese and Japanese books. Secondly, some libraries have devised systems of their own based upon Dewey for classifying both Chinese and European books." The third group includes libraries, which use the original D. C. system, but have made detailed extensions for sections on China, so as to make Dewey adaptable for Chinese books. In this class of libraries, also only one system of classification is employed for all the books, both Chinese and European.

However, many Chinese librarians are not satisfied with these imported foreign systems

(Japanese and Dewey), because they think that the original Chinese "fourfold system" can be made serviceable to most Chinese libraries if it is modified to be suitable for new as well as old Chinese books. Therefore we have the "modified fourfold classification scheme." king Popular Library Classification System has the following main classes: Classics; history and geography; education; politics; military tactics; industry; mathematics; economics; science; religion; and medicine. The Tien Shang Shih (Kiangsu) Free Public Library classifies its books under eleven main divisions: Classics; history; philosophy; belles-lettres (these four classes are from the original fourfold system); literature; science; medicine; education; industries; reference books; and periodicals. A more important modified "four-fold system" than either of the two just mentioned is that of the library of Southeastern University, Nanking. This system, according to its originator, Mr. Y. F. Hung, is a combination of the old Chinese scheme and Dewey's Decimal Classification. The main classes are: Classics; history and geography; philosophy and religion; literature; social sciences; natural sciences; useful arts; and fine arts. It has also a Generalia class at the head of the system designated by 000. The notation is decimal, using a three-figure base.

To sum up, we may distinguish five different systems of classification in use in Chinese libraries at present: Sze K'u Fourfold System; Modified Fourfold System; Japanese System; System modeled after Dewey; and Extended Dewey. Of these five systems, the Sze K'u Fourfold System is found in most of the provincial (state) libraries, the Modified Fourfold System in many popular (free public) libraries; the Extended Dewey in college libraries, such as those at Tsing Hua University, University of Amov, Nankai University and Shangtung Christian University; and the three systems modeled after Dewey are used only in libraries which have devised them and perhaps in one or two other

libraries."

4. Suggested System of Classification for CHINESE AND JAPANESE BOOKS IN AMERICAN LIBRARIES

A few criteria of such a system may be stated as follows. Preserve as much as possible the main outline of the Chinese Fourfold Classification Scheme. The system must be suitable for both old and new books, because the line of demarcation between old and new cannot be established. The logical classification of sciences should be considered. The system must be equipped with tables for classifying local mate-

⁵ Doo's Unviersal Classification Scheme, Canton, 1922. Y. W. Wong's System of Classification for Oriental and Western Books. Shanghai: Commercial Press Library, 1925.

S. T. Y. Seng's Classification Scheme for Chinese Books modelled after Dewey's Decimal Classification Scheme. Wuchang: Boone Library, 1918.

[°] Cf. A. W. S. Wong's Preface to his Catalogue of the Nankai University Library. Tientsin, 1925.

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rial in Chinese and Japanese. The final test is to be the practical value of the system in classifying books in Chinese and Japanese.

It may be recalled that the order of the earliest fourfold system as invented by Hsün Hsü is: Classics; philosophy; history; and poetry. But the fourfold system of the Suis and the Tangs later adopted in classifying the Sze K'u (Four Treasuries) Collection has the following order: Classics; history; philosophy; and bettes-lettres. The subdivision of the Sze K'u Fourfold Classification System are as follows:

- I. Division of Classics
 - 1. Book of Changes
 - 2. Book of History (also translated as Book of Government)
 - 3. Book of Odes
 - 4. Book of Rituals
 - 5. Spring and Autumn Annals
 - 6. Book of Filial Duty
 - 7. Commentaries on "Five Classics"
 - 8. "Four Books" (Analects of Confucius, Works of Mencius, Great Learning and Doctrine of Mean)
 - 9. Record of Music
 - 10. Small Learning (lexicographic and philological works)
- II. Division of history
 - 1. Dynastic histories
 - 2. Annals
 - 3. Complete records
 - 4. Separate histories
 - 5. Miscellaneous histories
 - 6. Official documents (mandates and memorials)
 - 7. Biographies
 - 8. Historical excerpta
 - 9. Contemporary records
 - 10. Chronography
 - 11. Geography and topography
 - Official repertories (works on the duties of the various members of the government)
 - 13. Treatises on the constitution
 - 14. Catalogs and bibliographies
 - 15. Historical critiques
- III. Division of philosophers
 - 1. Confucians
 - 2. Writers on military affairs
 - 3. Writers on legislation
 - 4. Writers on agriculture
 - 5. Writers on medicine
 - 6. Astronomy and mathematics
 - 7. Divination, astrology, geomancy, etc.
 - 8. Arts
 - 9. Repertories of science etc.
 - 10. Miscellaneous writers
 - 11. Cyclopaedias
 - 12. Novelists
 - 13. Buddhism

- 14. Taoism
- IV. Division of belles-lettres
 - 1. Elegies of Tsoo
 - 2. Individual works Prose and Poetry
 - 3. General collections
 - 4. Critiques on poetry and literature
 - 5. Ballads and songs.

From this outline we can see that the Chinese Fourfold Classification System is not so terribly out-of-date. Except for the miscellaneous nature of the Division of Philosophers, the subdivisions in the other three divisions are fairly comprehensive and well arranged. The proposal of some scholars and librarians to break up the Division of Classics is beset with the difficulty that the books which were regarded as classics one time or another are so composite in nature that it is almost impossible to put a "classic" with any one class of subject. For instance, one may classify the Book of History with history or with government. Again, the "Four Books" may be classified as ethics, metaphysics, political theory, economics, etc.-perhaps in half a dozen places. But the last two classes, music, and philological works, in the Division of Classics can definitely be classified with music and philology. They would probably be more useful by being classified as such than by being left in the division of Classics. The Division of Philosophers is that which needs more reorganization and extension than the other divisions, because it seemed to be a sort of "dumping class" in the fourfold system. What could not be classified in the other divisions was put here. It is clearly a division of knowledge marked out by the ancients before the classification of sciences was well defined. The Division of History contains many works on government, law, economics and social institutions. If we set up a separate class as an offshoot of the history division, it will include all works, which may be called social sciences. After all, historical and social sciences are very closely related, and it is not bad logic for the ancient Chinese to put such books together. We shall also put books of these two classes closely together, social sciences following historical sciences. The order of the main classes of our system will be somewhat like the following:

Suggested System 1-999 General Works Classes in the Fourfold Scheme Collections of reprints; Cyclopedias; II-14; Bibliographies & Catalogs.

1000-1999 Classics

2000-2999 Philosophy and religion

3000-3999 Historical

III-1, 13, 14, 7, 10

I. 1-8

All of II except 6, 13, 12, 14

4000-4999 Social sciences 5000-5999 Language and literature 6000-6999 Fine arts

7000-9999 Pure and applied sciences

II-6, 12, 13; part of III-3 All of IV; I-10; III-12 I-9; part of II-14; III-8

III-6, 5, 4; part of III-8, 9

The order of the suggested system is based upon the original fourfold classification scheme of Hsün Hsü (third century A.D.) who classified all the books of the Chin Dynasty Imperial Library under four Pu or divisions: Classics; philosophers; history; and poetry, rather than upon the more common fourfold classification of the Suis and the Tangs (581-755 A.D.) or of the Sze K'u (Four Treasuries) Collection of the Ch'ing (Manchu) Dynasty (1772-1782). There are two reasons for adopting the order of Hsün Hsü's fourfold scheme. First, from the point of view of historical order, books by the philosophers did precede those on history. Excepting the Book of History and Spring and Autumn Annals by Confucius, which had become "Classics," the first of the formal twenty-four dynastic histories was not written until the first century B.C. by Shih-ma Ch'ien, the Herodotus of China, while many philosophers flourished and wrote books during the fourth century B.C. Secondly, there is more in common between Classics and Philosophy than between Classics and History. Therefore books by the various philosophers, including Confucians, should be classified next to the Classics. The illogical way of separating works of Confucius (Classics) and those by his disciples known as Yu Cha or Confucians (in the Division of Philosophy) by an intervening division "History" in the Sze K'u (Four Treasuries) Fourfold Classification should be remedied by reviving the original order of Liu Hsin's Seven Epitomes or of Hsün Hsü's Four Divisions. In support of this view, Prof. Cheng Chung-fan's opinion may be translated in part from his How to Read Chinese Classics, p. 29-30:

In classifying ancient and modern books, there are only two predominant systems, namely, the scheme of Seven Epitomes and the scheme of Four Divisions. Their similarities and differences may be briefly stated as follows: First, both systems have Lo Yih (Classics) as the first class, because Lo Yih are books sanctioned by imperial order, and they are the mainstring of Chinese schools of thought. These books are put first in the classification scheme in order that due respect may be paid to them. Secondly, though the writings of the various philosophers are defective and incomplete in many ways, yet they are in the main offshoots and descendants of Lo Yih. Therefore they were originally classified second to Lo Yih. Hsün Hsü adopted this arrangement and classified philosophers in the second division. However, later ages questioned the validity of the order of I. Classics, II. Philosophers,

III. History. As a consequence, History was put in the second class and Philosophy was removed to the third. The order has been altered, but the nameof these two classes remain the same in the two systems. . . .

The class "Social Sciences" is to be regarded as a branch of the Division of History in the old system rather than an entirely new class. Fine arts, pure and applied sciences are the new classes added to the original fourfold scheme. Logically, Fine Arts should come after Pure and Applied Sciences, but in China and Japan, fine arts, such as caligraphy and drawing, music and drama, are so closely related to literature. it is thought best to put Fine Arts right after Language and Literature. Pure and Applied Sciences are to be thrown together, and are to be subdivided by arranging theory and practice of a science together, e.g., Chemistry and Chemical technology, as in Brown's Subject Classification. Old Chinese books on sciences and arts were often written from the two points of view of theory and practice.

At Harvard we use a simple numerical notation without decimal connotation in keeping with the rest of the Library classification system. Other notations, such as the decimal notation, pure letter, mixed letter and number, may be employed for this suggested classification scheme for Chinese and Japanese books. All classes of the scheme, except those in Pure and Applied Sciences, have been worked out fairly in detail. The last two classes are those in which American libraries are not likely to acquire many books in Chinese and Japanese.

Free on Request

If any libraries would like to have one or more additional copies of the Survey questionnaire, as souvenirs of the pleasant time that was enjoyed by all in answering the questions, they may obtain them by writing the Survey office. 1106 Union Blvd., St. Louis, Mo., before May 15. Twelve cents postage is required on each one.

Copies of Rural Child Welfare, Macmillan, 1922, a 350-page volume based on an inquiry by the National Child Labor Committee in West Virginia, can be secured on application to the National Child Labor Committee, 215 Fourth Avenue, New York. Enclose 25 cents for mailing expenses.

Temple University will again give two courses in school library science in its summer school this year. The work is now in its third year. The director of the courses is Miss Bessie Graham, the author of *The Bookman's Manual*.

What a Reference Librarian Should Know

By MARTHA CONNER

Instructor in Bibliography and Reference Work, Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, Pa.

STUDENTS who are considering reference work in a library as their profession seek advice of the library schools as to what subjects should be included in the college course. Since no academic work is given in the professional school, the college must supply the educational foundation for the professional training, and upon this educational background largely depends professional efficiency.

The library school must not only determine the subjects which make up the pre-technical curriculum of its students, but must make this same discrimination among subjects in its own courses. The selection of reference books to be studied is made on a basis of frequency of use, since all reference books cannot be included in a one-year course. How, then, shall we determine the subjects on which reference books will be most frequently consulted? In the book selection courses the most intensive study should be made of books on subjects for which there is most demand.

The function of a reference librarian is to find or direct the search for information. The character of the questions asked in a reference department reveals what a reference librarian in that particular library should know, and, therefore, solves the preceding problem of college and library school curriculum.

Reference librarians, when asked to name the major subjects of their work, differed widely as to these same subjects. The only way to get this information seemed to be to go directly to the source, the actual inquiries themselves.

The Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh is very beautifully housed in a Carnegie Building situated at the entrance of Schenley Park in the Schenley Farms residence district. Nearby is the active business center of Oakland. The campus of the Carnegie Institute of Technology is contiguous. This institution was opened October, 1905, with a student body of 765, which has since grown to over two thousand. The University of Pittsburgh was removed to its present site near the library in 1908, with an enrollment at that time of twelve hundred. In 1925, the students numbered over nine thousand. Much reference work is done with students and faculty of both these institutions tho each has its own library.

In 1908, the technology reference collection was removed to separate quarters and operates as a separate department. Pittsburgh, being so largely a steel city, has an extraordinary amount of reference work in science and the useful arts. The reference work of the Technology Department, with its fine collection and specially trained staff, is so highly specialized that it has

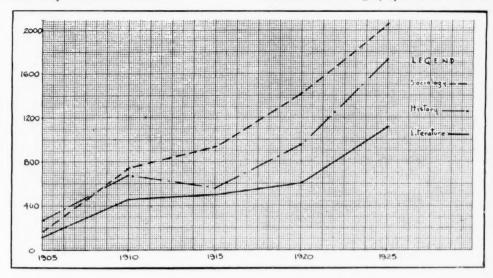


FIGURE 1. DISTRIBUTION OF THREE MAJOR SUBJECTS

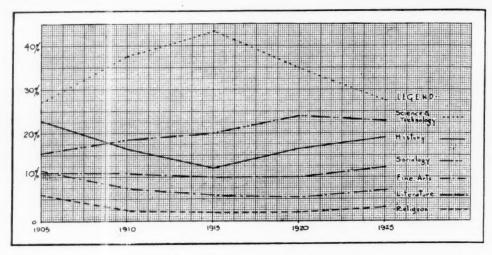


FIGURE 1A. PERCENTAGE OF MAJOR SUBJECTS

not been considered significant for this study. The library maintains nine regional branches and many stations.

In the Reference Department in the central building of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, questions are recorded on sheets as received, and these question sheets have been kept for twentyfive years.

Beginning with 1905, the questions for the four months, September to December, and for the years 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925 were classified. The classification used was the first hundred division of the Dewey Decimal Classification. Purely local questions, such as are answered by the city and telephone directories, directions about the library and museum, hours of opening, etc., were scored separately and do not appear in these tables.

Perusing the reference sheets for twenty years is like reviewing one's life for that time. These reference sheets are source data for social history and reveal the social pulse if not always the temperature. We follow the discussion on direct primaries from their inception about 1905 to their almost universal adoption in 1915 and

their open damnation in 1925. During this period the woman suffragists speak up louder and bolder until their aim is accomplished, and then the discussion turns on whether it was all worth while.

In education, we see the Montessori method of education of young children, the Gary plan of operation of public schools, the project method of teaching, and honor system in colleges, wax and wane.

We begin in 1905 with the Russo-Japanese war and follow the history of the world thru the World War to the Dawes plan of reparations.

Thru requests for book reviews, we follow the literary career of Edith Wharton from The House of Mirth to The Mother's Recompense. We are startled to think that The Call of the Wild by Jack London was published so long ago as 1905. Whole new schools of poetry have arisen and flourished in this time.

In 1910 is recorded a question about "Dr. Eliot's new religion," and in 1925 we have the tempest in a teapot about teaching evolution in the public schools. The subject of fundamentalism begins to appear with greater frequency.

Table I. Totals

Reference questions received at the Central Reference Department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, Sept.Dec. 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925

| | | | | | | | Per |
|-------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|-------|
| Class | 1905 | 1910 | 1915 | 1920 | 1925 | Total | cent |
| General | 16 | 72 | 68 | 133 | 312 | 601 | 2 |
| Philosophy | 15 | 53 | 90 | 68 | 134 | 360 | 1 |
| Religion | 74 | 111 | 92 | 139 | 291 | 708 | 2.8 |
| Sociology | 172 | 757 | 942 | 1.435 | 2,050 | 5,356 | 21.2 |
| Philology | 29 | 77 | 109 | 131 | 219 | 565 | 2 |
| Science | 89 | *** | | | | / | * * * |
| Useful Arts | 219 | 1.514 | 2,024 | 2,050 | 2,484 | 8,380 | 33 |
| Fine Arts | 130 | 319 | 294 | 334 | 640 | 1.717 | 6.8 |
| Literature | 126 | 467 | 494 | 604 | 1.121 | 2.811 | 11 |
| History | 268 | 679 | 561 | 979 | 1.742 | 4,229 | 17 |
| | 1.138 | 4.048 | 4.675 | 5.873 | 8.993 | 24.727 | |

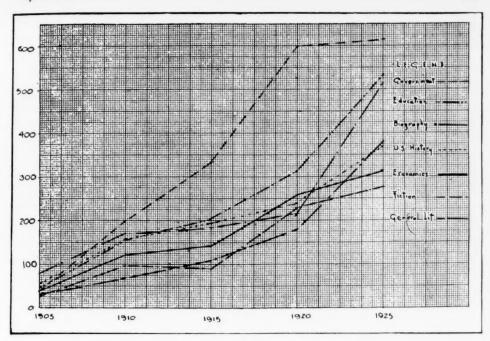


FIGURE 2. DISTRIBUTION OF MAJOR SUBDIVISIONS

Election year, 1920, brings a perfect avalanche of questions on presidential candidates, parties and platforms. One could almost forecast the election from these sheets.

There is seasonal variation, too, with its requests for Hallowe'en costumes, history of the first Thanksgiving, Christmas customs in other lands, and Christmas poems, plays, and pictures.

But, what do we get that is significant for the education and training of a reference librarian? A sampling of the subjects of the questions which have been answered in twenty years.

During the months of September to December in the years 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, a total number of 24,727 questions were recorded. These, as I have said, were distributed among the first hundred divisions of the Dewey Decimal Classification. They were then tabulated by the ten main classes of the decimal classification.

See Table I. Of these, the largest number of questions in a single one of the ten main classes of knowledge was in the class sociology, 5,356; the next greatest subject of inquiry was the allied class, the historical sciences, 4,229, and the third, literature, 2,811. See Table I.

Table Ia. Percentages
Percentages of reference questions received at the
Reference Department of the Carnegie Library of
Pittsburgh, Sept.-Dec. 1905-1920

| Class | 1905 | 1910 | 1915 | 1920 | 1925 |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|------|
| General works | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2 | 3.4 |
| Philosophy | 1.3 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1 | 1.5 |
| Religion | 6.3 | 2.7 | 2 | 2 | 3.2 |
| Sociology | 15.1 | 18.7 | 20.2 | 24 | 22.8 |
| Philology | 2.5 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 |
| Science and | | | | | |
| Technology | 27 | 37.4 | 43.2 | 35 | 27.5 |
| Fine Arts | 11.4 | 7.8 | 6.3 | 5.7 | 7.1 |
| Literature | 11 | 11.2 | 10.5 | 10.2 | 12.4 |
| History | 23.4 | 16.7 | 12 | 16.8 | 19.2 |

Table II. Distribution of Major Subdivisions
Reference questions received at the Central Reference Department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh,
Sept.-Dec. 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925

| Class | 1905 | 1910 | 1015 | 1920 | 1925 | Totals | Per cent of total no questions anal. |
|--------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|--------|--|
| Government | 38 | 198 | 336 | 598 | 615 | 1.785 | 7.2 |
| Economics | 38 | 121 | 142 | 259 | 313 | 873 | 3 |
| Education | 11 | 154 | 204 | 313 | 539 | 1.250 | 5 |
| Fiction | 26 | 97 | 85 | 221 | 276 | 705 | 2.8 |
| General literature | 31 | 155 | 110 | 180 | 387 | 863 | 3.5 |
| American literature | 6 | 55 | 67 | - 51 | 1.4.4 | 323 | 1.2 |
| English literature | 39 | 95 | 92 | 97 | 227 | 550 | 2 |
| Geography and travel | 28 | 67 | 96 | 120 | 362 | 673 | 2.7 |
| Biography | 74 | 170 | 185 | 214 | 514 | 1.157 | 4.6 |
| History of United States | 53 | 198 | 193 | 234 | 376 | 1.054 | 4.2 |

The tendency of these three subjects to predominate ran thru the twenty years quite consistently, tho the trend of the historical sciences

is irregular. See Figure 1.

When we examine the distribution of questions in these three major subjects, we find that in sociology the subject government leads with a total of 1,785 questions, education follows with 1,250, and economics is third with 873. See Table II.

In the historical sciences, biography leads with 1,157, followed as a close second by history of the United States with 1,054, and travel and geography with 673. The biography curve is irregular, but the other two are consistent. See

Figure 2.

The largest number of questions on literature, 863, were general in character, such as identification and location of poems by author, title, or first line, and identification and location of quotations. About fiction, there were 705 inquiries, and 550 questions were on English literature. See Table II.

Thus we see that the trend of reference questions in this library is towards the field of sociology, and within that field towards the subjects government, education and economics. See

Table I.

The three of the hundred divisions leading in order of number are government, 7.2 per cent of the total number; education, 5 per cent, and biography, 4.6 per cent. See Table II.

Since the Technology Reference Department work is so highly specialized, its reference questions were not deemed significant in this study and were not classified but merely counted for totals. The education of a reference librarian for a special library is determined entirely by the subjects in which the library specializes.

The trend of reference work in this library

clearly indicates that students who expect to work in this department should include in their college courses political science, education and economics as well as the history and literature formerly required. The library school should also keep this in mind in planning the courses in book selection, classification, and reference.

The college courses should leave the student well grounded in principles of government, and especially in political practices in the United States. Education in all its phases should be stressed as well as economics and general

sociology.

The book selection courses in the library school should include a study of the writers of authority in all these subjects and not, as is too often the case, a few popular books read for their literary charms, or because they are sensa-

tional in theory or style.

The reference course should give mastery of the reference tools in this field, but books compiled especially for reference use are not adequate for new topics and many other topics so that a knowledge of the entire collection of books on sociology should be at command. The other two major subjects, history and literature, have heretofore been advised as majors in college courses and this should be continued.

That the library has become a vital factor in society cannot be doubted after consideration of these data. That it is no longer the playground of the literary dilettante seems to be clearly

proven.

A study of this kind made for various types and sizes of public libraries in the United States would reveal to a certainty what a reference librarian should know. Another interesting study could be made by analyzing reference questions for type of question: what people want to know about government, history, education, etc.

Library Instruction in San Antonio Junior High Schools

TEACH thru a library" has become a slogan which many are using today. In almost every school you enter, the teacher or principal points with pride to the library corner or even with special pride leads you into a library itself. Some years ago only high schools and colleges had libraries. Now almost every junior high school of any size has one. Even in the rural schools, tucked away in a corner, is a place designated as the library. If you should ask why and how this has come about, the answer would be found in the new methods of instruction. The day of the one text book is passing out. The day of the one reader has passed. Children are being asked to use many books and are being taught not to be satisfied with one. The form of challenge which necessitates investigation has brought this

about. Accept it as a given fact the next question would be, what are the schools going to do in the way of instruction in the use and care of books? For many years school systems have taught the make up of books such as "contents" and "index." Few schools have ever definitely set out to teach children how to use a library, as is evidenced by the average visitor's behavior in a public library. Experience has been the teacher of most of them.

For some years the San Antonio junior schools have built their instruction around the library. There are no special textbooks. Whatever information is to be obtained must be from the books in the library. Pupils are taught by

¹ San Antonio Public School Bulletin, "Junior School Libraries."

means of mimeographed challenges. The answers to these challenges are found in bibliographies made up of the material in the libraries; so it can be seen that upon the functioning of the library depends the life of the school.

There are three grades in these schools, sixth. seventh, and eighth. The libraries contain about five thousand volumes exclusive of state texts. Each school houses about six to eight hundred pupils. There are eight junior schools, each operating under the given policy of teaching by use of a library, but each retains its own individuality. Each school has one librarian and as many pupil assistants as she requires. Her duties are many, the principal being to assist the pupil in the use of the library and to instruct him to use the library easily and effectively; to widen the pupil's reading interests; to form right library habits. Her duties to the teachers are help in making bibliographies, and giving information on magazine and newspaper articles which would be useful to them in their work. Most of the checking of books is done by the student assistants.

Experience taught these schools that it was difficult to teach the pupil to use the library easily and effectively. The task became the more difficult at the time a new class was entering the school. After many experiments the plan adopted was one which would instruct the new class in the basic use of a library and then keep adding to that nucleus. The object, of course, is not to teach technically the use of a library but to teach the practical use of a library.

A new class, therefore, is given for three hours a week, during nine weeks, special instruction in the physical construction of the library, in the types of books, in the make-up of a book, in the type of reading necessary to read such a book, and in the proper way to take notes.

In order that the child may obtain a book most easily he should know where to find certain books-reference books, encyclopedias, history books, and so forth. Furthermore he must have a working knowledge of the Dewey Decimal Classification. He need not know that system in detail; but he should know that English is found under 800, that history, travel, and biography are under 900. He should be acquainted with the basic numbers and have sufficient training in their use. He must be taught the right place to which to return books so that he may facilitate the actual working of the library. He must know where the magazines are and the proper rack to which they must be returned. He must know where the state text books are kept. This training applies only to the particular library in which the child does his work.

Lessons on certain types of books include

reference books; the presentation of material in a reader, an anthology, a biography; different types of histories, geographies, as for example, industrial histories, topographical geographies. The pupil has a challenge or problem given to him, and he must be taught the best type of book to go to for the answer.

For a better working understanding of a book he is instructed in the actual make up of the different types of books, the table of contents, the index, the glossary, the cross reference suggestions that are given in certain kinds of books. Also he is shown how a book is put together and is given an understanding of the use and care of books.

Dr. Guy T. Buswell of the University of Chicago in a monograph on reading 2 mentions the different kinds of silent reading necessary to interpret the various types of reading materials. Lessons are given in these classes in silent reading on the different types of reading. This of course has been done for many in the class room, but there are new children, and a repetition under a new environment only tends to fix the habit.

To read understandingly is one thing; it is quite another to interpret what has been read and to express it clearly. One of the most difficult things is to teach the child to take proper notes, and there are different types of notetaking. The librarian then tries to take the different types of books, different types of reading, and show the different type of notes which might be taken from each of the different types of books. Help in this direction will greatly accelerate his work. The whole of his junior school life is spent in the doing of these very things, and a good start tends to make a good ending.

This work ought to bear primarily on the education of a public able to use a library with some understanding. It is hoped that from this course will develop some criteria which will be beneficial in the making of library courses adapted for children.

MERRILL BISHOP, Assistant Superintendent of Schools.

Summer Courses Institute at St. Louis

A CORDIAL invitation is extended to all library workers, trustees, librarians and assistants, to attend the institute, May 31-June 9, or if it is not possible to attend the entire period, covering ten days, to attend one or more sessions that may be of special interest.

Silent Reading—A Study of the Various Types, "Supplementary Educational Monographs", No. 23—Nov. 1922.

The program has been arranged so that work with children is emphasized the first week, and work for adults the second. In addition to the lectures scheduled, a number of round tables will be held where library problems, general and personal, may be discussed. Personal conferences may be arranged with lecturers, the members of the Library School faculty and the members of the Staff of the St. Louis Public Library.

The library institute has made possible by a subvention from the Carnegie Corporation.

The sessions will be held in the auditorium of Cabanne Branch Library, Cabanne and Union Avenues.

No tuition will be charged. Rooms and board may be had from \$2.50 a day up. The director will be glad to assist those attending the institute to find suitable accommodations.

The lectures will be: W. W. Charters, professor of education, University of Chicago and Director of the A. L. A. Library Curriculum Study; Luther L. Dickerson, executive assistant, A. L. A. Commission on the Library and Adult Education; Julia Wright Merrill, executive assistant, A. L. A. Committee on Library Extension; John A. McGeoch, associate professor of psychology, Washington University, St. Louis; Effie L. Power, director, work with children, Cleveland Public Library; Martha Wilson, librarian of the Lincoln Library, Springfield, Ill.; Mary Powell, educational director, St. Louis Art Museum; Jane Morey, secretary, Missouri Library Commission; and the following members of the staff of the St. Louis Public Library: Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian; Charles H. Compton, assistant librarian; Leonard Balz, chief of the Stations Department; Bertha Doane. librarian, Cabanne Branch; Margery Doud. chief. Readers' Advisory Board; Antoinette Douglas, chief, Art Department; Mrs. Gertrude G. Drury, chief instructor, St. Louis Library School; Edward F. Endicott, chief, Department for the Blind; Alice I. Hazeltine, in charge of training for library work with children, St. Louis Library School, and supervisor of children's work: Katherine T. Moody, chief of the reference department; and Margaret E. Vinton, instructor, St. Louis Library School.

For further information address Mrs. Harriet P. Sawyer, St. Louis Library School, 13th, 14th and Olive Streets, St. Louis, Missouri.

Johns Hopkins University

COURSES in library work will be given this summer at Johns Hopkins University with the co-operation of the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore, and are open to anyone with a high school diploma. Alice R. Eaton, librarian of the Harrisburg Public Library, will give the

course in book selection; Pauline M. McCauley, assistant to the librarian, Enoch Pratt Free Library conducts the course on the library and its borrowers; Alta E. Thompson, instructor at Johns Hopkins University, continues a course in children's literature which has been given each summer since 1920 to large classes. A general course for beginners in library methods will be presented from the point of view of the smaller library by Wilhelmina E. Carothers, instructor in the Carnegie Library Training School, Pittsburgh. The usual arrangements for summer courses, as set forth in the Summer School announcement of the Johns Hopkins University, will apply to these courses. The tuition fee is \$37 for any three of the courses. Apply to the librarian of Enoch Pratt Free Library (Joseph L. Wheeler).

University of Utah

THE University of Utah will offer courses in library work in connection with its summer school, June 13 to July 22. Instruction will be given in elementary classification, cataloging, reference work, and administration of small public and high school libraries. Miss Grace Hill, librarian, Ames, Ia., will be in charge of the course. Requests for information should be sent to Esther Nelson, librarian, University of Utah, Salt Lake City.

University of North Carolina

AS a part of the first summer session of the University of North Carolina, June 9-July 20, five courses in library science will be offered. All courses carry one-half credit. Library organization and methods will be given five hours a week by Charles Melville Baker, assistant librarian of the university; classification and cataloging by Elizabeth Hardy Thompson, in charge of the cataloging department. Reference and bibliography will also be given by Mr. Baker, while Jessie Gay Van Cleve, instructor in children's literature in the library schools of the University of California and the University of Illinois will offer two courses, one in children's literature, and the other in book selection and allied subjects. Juniors and seniors in the College of Liberal Arts and the School of Education will be admitted to the courses as well as librarians and teachers. The course in reference and bibilography may be counted as credit towards the master's degree if taken by graduate students. Expenses amount to about \$75, with an exemption for teachers of \$12.50. For further information the director of the summer school. N. W. Walker, should be addressed at Chapel Hill.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

APRIL 15, 1927

T is none too soon to plan both for Toronto and for Edinburgh. The full program for the Canadian conference will presently be printed, and one interesting feature is the intention of President Locke not only to start the sessions promptly but to conclude them at a stated hour so that the balance of the long afternoons of June may be thoroly enjoyed in making the acquaintance of Ontario's capital and of our Canadian brethren. An important and thoughtful feature of Toronto's hospitality is the provision for entertaining women within the university dormitories at an unusually moderate The outline of the semi-centenary conference of the British Library Association, presented in this issue, promises much delight, both professional and personal, and Americans, who are frankly credited with stimulating English library progress and setting the example of national library association, should be represented by at least double the hundred in the pilgrimage of 1897. Especially for those who have never visited the Continent or England the trips arranged by the Travel Committee before and after the conference give unusual opportunity at unusually moderate expense to the fortunate thirty who may enroll.

A^N important step toward proper remunera-tion for the Librarian of Congress, as the head of the American library profession, has been made thru the decision of the Personnel Classification Board to place that post, hitherto included in the sixth class with salary limited to \$7,500, in the seventh class of unrestricted salary, determinable by Congress. Altho this advance of grade does not in itself advance the salary, it paves the way for that advance by subsequent legislation which will be proposed probably by the Library Committee itself at the next session in December. Theoretically, the salary should be higher, certainly not less, than that of any other library post in the country, but even the highest practicable figure would be but half the value that so important an executive as the Librarian of Congress would be to a private corporation. Another gratifying item regarding the Library of Congress is the

appointment as chief assistant librarian of Frederick W. Ashley, hitherto Superintendent of the Reading Room, whose experience and success there as well as in other divisions of the Library eminently qualify him to hold this post and relieve the Librarian from much of the burden of his executive responsibility.

SINCE the Johnston-Mudge volume Special Collections in Libraries in the United States, published in 1912, which was to some degree supplemented in the American Library Annual of 1917-18, there has been need at least for an index to special collections in public and college and special libraries, especially in connection with inter-library loans. The list of the Special Libraries Association, published in 1925, has been most useful within its field. Recently Prof. E. C. Richardson has been preparing for the Library of Congress a tentative index, arranged in one division by libraries and in a second division by subjects, which is now in course of publication. This index it is now proposed to supplement, as previously announced, by including in the library list now in progress toward publication from the LIBRARY JOURNAL office, brief mention of specialties under each library recording special collections of importance. It is not desired to mention names of departments which are usual in any large public or college library as Art, Europe, Geography, German, History, etc., unless this department is distinctly a special collection, but such specialties as collections of individual authors, periods of history, unusual languages, etc. Any library which has such collections not already recorded is requested to send a memorandum on a post card to this office and, as previously emphasized, such information from smaller local libraries which have local or other special collections is particularly desired. The more nearly complete and adequate is such a list the more easy will it be thru the inter-library loan system to reach toward the ideal that any serious student in any specialty may be enabled to obtain thru his local library a needed volume which may be found in any library elsewhere, from the greatest to the smallest.

THE public library is in a curious dilemma regarding books which are unfortunately publicly advertised as placed on some index expurgatorius by this or that censor, public or private. An artificial interest in the book is thus created and newspaper reporters jump to the opportunity to exploit a sensation. If the library has purchased the book, then critics fall foul of it and indignantly declare that the public should not support a library which infuses poison into the community; if the library has not purchased the book, then the enterprising

reporter is only too likely to stir up censure from those who consider that the public is the best judge of what it should read and censure the library for undertaking to be a censor of public morals, good taste or political opinions. A key to the situation is that few libraries have the unlimited funds to purchase everything, and, therefore, selection must discriminate by favoring these books likely to be of wider and more permanent value, rather than those which answer to any sensational demand of the moment.

Library Book Outlook

HOMAS E. LAWRENCE'S Revolt in the Desert (940.9, Doran, \$3), is undoubtedly the outstanding book of recent publication. This book recounts the adventure of the young Britisher who conceived the revolt of the Arabs during the World War, and led it to victory.

Other new books of historical and sociological interest are: France, Spain, and the Rif, by Walter B. Harris (964, Longmans, \$7.50), a complete survey of recent events in Morocco, up to the final submission of Abdel Krim, in May, 1926; Bolshevist Russia, by Anton Karlgren (947, Macmillan, \$3.50), dealing with the social state of Russia as it now is, after eight years of Bolshevist rule and influence; Soviets versus Civilization, by "Augur" (355, Appleton, \$1.50), emphasizing the need of a united policy to defend European civilization against the attack from Moscow; How Red Is America? by Will Irwin (335, Sears, \$1.50), a survey of the political agencies that are opposed to our present form of government; The World in the Making, by Count Hermann Keyserling (901, Harcourt-Brace, \$2.50), in which the celebrated European philosopher analyzes the various world-tendencies; Toward the Open, by Henry Chester Tracy (301, Dutton, \$3.50), dealing with the future relations of biology and sociology, looking toward an era of "scientific humanism:" Artifex, or the future of crafts-manship, by John E. Gloag (338, Dutton, \$1), dealing in the "To-day and To-morrow" series, with the reconcilability of hand-craftsmanship with present-day machine-craft tendencies; and The Study of War, by Sir George Aston (355, Longmans, \$3.75), being lectures delivered at the University of London, in 1925-6.

New biographical works include James Bryce, by H. A. L. Fisher (Macmillan, 2 v., \$8), the well-told life-story of the distinguished author of The American Commonwealth; Colonel Bob Ingersoll, by Cameron Rogers (Doubleday-Page, \$3), dealing with America's most noted agnostic-orator; Theodore Roosevelt—Hero to his Valet,

by James E. Amos (Day, \$2), the story of the years spent by the author as personal attendant of Theodore Roosevelt; Prosper Mérimée, a Mask and a Face, by G. H. Johnstone (Dutton. \$4), the story of a bizarre character in the history of literature; and Twelve Great Modernists, by Lawrence F. Abbott (920, Doubleday-Page, \$3.50), which displays the modern spirit in the lives of Herodotus, St. Francis, Erasmus, Voltaire, Jefferson, Beethoven, Emerson, Darwin, Pasteur, and others.

Three new travel-books are: Savage Life in the Black Sudan, by C. W. Domville-Fife (916.6. Lippincott, \$6), an illustrated account of a journey of exploration, attended with danger and adventure, in Equatorial Africa; Through Kamchatka by Dog-Sted and Skis, by Sten Bergman (915.7, Lippincott, \$6), an illustrated account of an adventurous journey, translated from the Swedish; and The Land of Magellan, by W. S. Barclay (918.2, Brentano's, \$1), an illustrated historic-descriptive account of the southern tip of South America.

Martial and the Modern Epigram. by Paul Nixon (877, Longmans, \$2), is a new addition to the "Our Debt to Greece and Rome" series. Emerson and Others, by Van Wyck Brooks (804. Dutton, \$3), contains six studies of Emerson. with others on such writers as Yeats, Bierce. Melville, and Upton Sinclair.

A History of Late-Eighteenth-Century Drama. 1750-1800, by Allardyce Nicoll (822, Macmillan, \$6.50), supplements the author's previous studies of the post-Restoration drama.

Two plays of the present theatrical season in New York are: White Wings, by Philip Barry (812, Boni and Liveright, \$2), a satirical comedy; and Chicago, by Maurine Watkins (812, Knopf, \$2).

The Best Continental Short Stories of 1926, compiled by Richard Eaton (808.8, Dodd-Mead, \$2.50), includes, as usual, the Year-Book of the Continental Short Story.

In the field of pure and applied science we

have Creative Knowledge, by Sir William H. Bragg (509, Harper, \$3.50), being the romantic story of man's scientific achievements, as seen in the development of six fundamental industries; Science, the False Messiah, by Clarence E. Ayres (501, Bobbs-Merrill, \$3), which weighs science and invention in the balance, and finds them wanting as saviors of civilization; A Naturalist at the Zoo, by E. G. Boulenger (591.5, Bretano's, \$3), with interesting and amusing information about the history, habits, and dispositions of the most popular and most peculiar inmates of the London Zoo; and Marvels of Modern Mechanics, by Harold T. Wilkins (620.1, Dutton, \$3), which tells of the scientific conquest of land, sea, and air thru the application of mechanical principles.

In a class by itself is Singing Soldiers, by John J. Niles (784, Scribner, \$3), containing the words and melodies of the soldier-songs of

the World War, particularly those of the Negrosoldiers.

The American Year-Book for 1926 (317, Macmillan, \$7.50) is now available.

New fiction-titles worth considering are: Anne Douglas Sedgwick's The Old Countess (Houghton-Mifflin, \$2.50), another Anglo-French novel by the author of The Little French Girl; May Sinclair's The Allinghams (Macmillan, \$2.50), an English tale of youth's coming-of-age: Coningsby Dawson's When Is Always? (Cosmopolitan, \$2), the story of a modern Enoch Arden: Grace Livingston Hill's Job's Niece (Lippincott, \$2), another typical Hill romance: Edison Marshall's The Deadfall (Cosmopolitan, \$2), a new adventure-story of Alaska: and two murder-mystery stories—Natalie S. Lincoln's P.P.C. (Appleton, \$2), and R. Austin Freeman's The Magic Casket (Dodd-Mead, \$2).

LOUIS N. FEIPEL.

Library Organizations

The Toronto Conference

ANNOUNCEMENTS of the A. L. A. Conference arrangements for Toronto, June 20-26, contained the statement that President Locke was especially anxious to invite junior assistants who have hitherto not been able to attend conventions.

Many people have written to Dr. Locke to say that they are librarians in small places, or that they are senior assistants, and so cannot take advantage of the special arrangement. To these, and to those who decide later that they would like to go to Toronto, Dr. Locke sends word that the term "junior assistant" is an elastic term and that "if any one wishes to come and to take advantage of this invitation, if he (or she) will write to Miss Margaret Ray, care of the Public Library of Toronto, we shall see to it that the interpretation put upon that term shall be not 'fundamentalist' but 'modernist.'"

Information regarding accommodation at several hotels and at the university residences was given in the Library Journal for March 15, p. 320.

British Library Association Outline Program of the Edinburgh Conference

M ONDAY, September 26th. Morning: Council meetings. Afternoon: Visits to places of interest in Edinburgh. Evening: Civic reception.

Tuesday, September 27th. Morning: Induction of president. Papers. Afternoon: County Librarians' Section. Council on International

Co-operation Section. Evening: President's address. Lantern lecture by Carl H. Milam.

Wednesday, September 28th. Morning: Debate on the report of the Departmental Committee on Libraries, opened by Sir Frederic Kenyon. Afternoon: Visit to University Library. Evening: L. A. Reception to overseas visitors in the Laigh Parliament House, the National Library, the Signet Library, and the Library of the Solicitors in the Supreme Court.

Thursday, September 29th. Morning: Papers. Afternoon: County Librarians' Section. Cooperation between libraries of Research Section. Evening: Annual dinner.

Friday, September 30th. Morning and Afternoon: Excursion to Scott country. Evening: Annual business meeting.

Saturday, October 1st. Excursion of overseas visitors and L. A. Council to Dumfermline by invitation of the Dunfermline Town Council and the Carnegie Trustees. Visits to places of interest in Edinburgh.

New Zealand Library Association

TWENTY-SIX delegates from all parts of New Zealand were present at the opening session of the annual New Zealand Librarians' Association conference held at Wanganui from February 9 to 11, according to the Wanganui Herald. Circulation of books to country readers was the subject of a paper by Mr. Ifould, librarian of the Public Library of New South Wales, followed by animated discussion. John Barr of Auckland suggested the New Zealand

Parliamentary Library should be a national library for the benefit of primary producers. Dr. Schofield, Parliamentary Librarian, said that during the session no outside persons had access to the collections, and that during the recess books were sent out to members of Parliament. Sone non-fiction was also distributed amongst privilege holders. The primary producers do not want books, in the opinion of Mr. Anderson of the Turnbull Library, Wellington, who finds the younger generation his best and most promising readers. The President, Ellen Melville, said that the conference had a duty to perform in educating the public to read suitable books. Outside the primary producers there are others in the country who need suitable reading, such as men in public works

Joseph Norrie, librarian of Leys Institute. Auckland, read a paper on "The Public Library and Community Work" which was published in

full in the Herald.

Important administrative matters engaged the attention of the delegates at the second session. It was resolved to affirm the principle that the government should restore the subsidy formerly paid to libraries situated in boroughs, and should furnish all official publications free of charge to public libraries. A central library of books for the blind to be established at the Jubilee Institute, Auckland, to serve as a reservoir for other libraries, was the subject of another motion carried by the conference. The subscriptions now being paid to the National Library for the Blind, London, would be paid to the Blind Institute, Auckland, in consideration of their furnishing the libraries with an adequate supply of books.

J. J. Clarke of Dunedin was elected president, Miss Melville and five others vice-presidents, and H. Baillie of Wellington, secretary. The next conference will be held at Christchurch

next February.

Boston Special Libraries Association

THE Union Catalog and "Some Fundamental Reference Books" were discussed in two meetings of the Special Libraries Association of Boston on March 28 at the Boston Public Library. At five o'clock the association met with Extension Service of the Public Library in the staff room, with Frank H. Chase, reference librarian of the Boston Public Library, presiding. Marion G. Eaton, librarian of the Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, explained the Union Catalog, which has been in her charge for the past few years and which contains cards on important and unusual material in special libraries in the business district of Boston, George W. Lee,

librarian of Stone and Webster, Inc., explained a proposed development of the catalog so that it would be both by and for the community. A number of valuable suggestions for its development came out during the hour's discussion.

After supper members reassembled at the library, this time in the west gallery, with the president, Margaret Withington, in the chair.

The subject of the evening proved most interesting. Mr. Chase produced a collection of fifty-two reference books classed under the head of bibliography, encyclopedias, yearbooks, directories, biography, atlases, travel, dictionaries, synonyms, correct English, and quotations, and he gave brief criticism on each. Mrs. Gorton James, assistant librarian of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, spoke on handbooks of corporations and guides for the investor. William P. Cutter, director of the information department of Arthur D. Little Inc., and Ethel M. Turner, reference librarian of the Massachusetts State Library, also contributed to the discussion of the evening.

Nine new members were elected. The announcement was made that the next meeting would be held on April 25 at the library of the Perkins Institution for the Blind at Watertown at 3 p. m., with a basket supper at 5:30.

New York Regional Catalogers Group

THE New York Regional Catalogers group will hold a dinner meeting at Huyler's, 508 Fifth Avenue, on Friday, April 29. The speakers will be Professor George A. Works of Cornell University and Harrison W. Craver, librarian of the Engineering Societies Library, New York, and the subject of discussion "The Status of the Professional Librarian."

Pittsburgh Regional Catalog Group

THE Pittsburgh regional catalog group held its February dinner meeting on February 16, at the Inn, on the campus of Carnegie Institute of Technology, the meeting being held jointly with the Pittsburgh Special Libraries Association. An interesting program on cataloging practice was presented.

Addresses on methods of cataloging the general library, and the special library were given by Clara Beetle, of Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, and by Henrietta Kornhauser, of Mellon Institute Library. These were followed by a stimulating talk on the catalog from the viewpoint of the library borrower, given by Ruth Fornwalt, reader's assistant of Carnegie Library. There was much informal discussion after each address.

The group saw for the first time, the new Union List of Periodicals in Pittsburgh Special Libraries, issued by the Pittsburgh Special Libraries Association.

Members of the two groups felt that so much pleasure and profit had resulted from the joint meeting, that opportunity should be had, in the future, for regular interchange of ideas among librarians of the Pittsburgh district. While no formal action was taken, the persons present were of the opinion that a general library club, with which the two existing groups would be affiliated, and which would include all persons interested in any type of library work in the district, would be a welcome and interesting organization.

BLANCHE K. S. WAPPATT.

Among Librarians

Frederick W. Ashley, superintendent of the reading room of the Library of Congress, became chief assistant librarian on April 1. Mr. Ashley has been a member of the staff of the Library of Congress since 1900, and since 1915 superintendent of the reading room.

Ruth Bird, 1925 Syracuse, is high school librarian at Rome, N. Y.

Thomas D. Bailey, formerly manager of the New York Library Department of the Library Bureau Division of the Rand Kardex Service Corporation, is now associated with the Doten Dunton Desk Company, 32 Franklin Street, Boston, Mass.

James Brewster, 1926 New York State, head of the Order Section of the New York State Library, becomes librarian of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., on August 1, succeding Wharton Miller.

Alice I. Hazeltine, supervisor of children's work at the St. Louis Public Library, has been appointed assistant professor of library work with children at the Columbia University School of Library Service.

Otto Kinkeldey, professor of music at Cornell university since 1923, returns to the New York Public Library in September to occupy the post held from 1915 to 1923 as chief of the music division.

I. Ferris Lockwood, bursar of the New York Public Library for twenty-two years, died suddenly in his office last month. Henry J. Gumpelt, chief accountant of the circulation department, succeeds to the bursarship, and Stanley Haines returns to the library to take the position left vacant by Mr. Grumpelt.

Mary Medlicott, 1889 New York State, since 1890 associated with the Springfield (Mass.) Public Library, and since 1898 its reference librarian, died in February in her eighty-second year. "She made a deep impression with her fine culture, her remarkable fund of information, her sincere courtesy, and her gentle humor," writes Mr. Wellman, Springfield's librarian. "She was at her post until within a few weeks

of her death, with a mind still alert. She was a well beloved figure for sixty-seven years in the spacious family home at Longmeadow, which was a center of community interests. From the old-fashioned garden which sloped back toward the Connecticut River for years she kept the library supplied with flowers according to their season. In home, church and library she filled well her part and the world is poorer for her going."

Keyes DeWitt Metcalf, 1911-1914 New York Public, executive assistant, New York Public Library, appointed chief of the preparation division, reference department, succeeding Paul North Rice, resigned. He is succeeded by Charles B. Shaw, 1921 New York State.

Anne May, Pratt 1911, department librarian, U. S. Army, Panama Canal Department, Quarry Heights, Canal Zone, has resigned from the Army—with which she has been since 1917, and in Panama for two years—and sails for England April 30th. She is planning to spend the next year in travel in the British Isles and on the continent.

Wharton Miller, 1917 New York State, librarian of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., since January 1921, has been appointed chief librarian of Syracuse University and director of the Syracuse University School of Library Science, effective July 1, 1927.

Mrs. Elizabeth Robins Pennell has become associated with the staff of the Library of Congress as honorary curator of the Pennell-Whistler Collections.

Adelene J. Pratt, 1917-1919 New York Public, has been appointed library director for extension work in Maryland and will soon leave her post of librarian of the Burlington County Free Library, New Jersey, to enter upon her new duties.

Paul North Rice, 1913 New York State, succeeds the late Electra C. Doren in June as librarian of the Dayton (Ohio) Public Library. Mr. Rice has been in the service of the New York Public Library (with the exception of

army service 1917-1919) since 1913, principally at the information desk and (since 1920) as chief of the preparation division.

Martin A. Roberts, chief of the accessions division of the Library of Congress, was on April 1 assigned to the position of superintendent of the reading room, succeeding Frederick W. Ashley.

Edward F. Rowse. 1925 New York State, at present director of the New York State Historical Association, will join the faculty of the Library School of Syracuse University in July as associate professor of library science.

Minnie Earl Sears, editor of the H. W. Wilson Co.'s Standard Catalog Series and formerly first assistant in the Reference Catalog division of the New York Public Library, will be in charge of the courses in advanced cataloging and classification at the Columbia University School of Library Service next fall.

James Shaw, for over thirty years librarian of the Aurora (III.) Public, Library, died in February, aged 87.

Frances Thomas, 1917 Syracuse, is assistant librarian at the Franklin Lane High School. Brooklyn, N. Y.

Library Work

Notes of Development in All Branches of Library Activity, Particularly as Shown in Current Library Literature.

Assigning Stack Privileges

E MPHASIS on special studies in the senior year at the University of British Columbia has made it inadvisable for the university library to follow the usual practice of refusing undergraduate students permission to enter the stacks. Rules for use of the stack were completely revised following the recent removal of the university to Point Grey, where the equipment of the new building includes thirty-nine carrels or semi-private studies in three of the seven tiers of the book stack. The basis of allotment of carrels for students last December was as follows: Graduate students, proceeding to superior degrees, three periods a week; graduate students, teachers' training course, one period a week; fourth years students, honors, two periods; fourth year students, pass, one period; third-year students, honors, one period. Eight hundred and eighty-five temporary permits were also issued.

Continental Libraries

TWO narrow areas of Western Europe and Eastern North America include the great bulk of the world's libraries and a greater bulk of its books. A majority of the world's books lie within five hundred miles of London or five hundred miles of New York. British research students work at a great advantage in the fact that Europe (outside of Britain) has one-half the world's books, and the closely adjacent France, Belgium, Holland, and Germany contain two-thirds of the books of Europe, says Ernest C. Richardson in his chapter on "Library Resources Outside Britain" contributed to The Uses of Libraries, edited by Ernest A. Baker (Univ. of London Press, 1927. 10s. 6d.).

Only three Continental nations have each more than one hundred libraries and more than ten million volumes—Italy with 185 (according to the 1924 Index Generalis) and fifteen million volumes, France with 390 libraries and twentyseven million volumes, and Germany with 273 libraries and thirty-four million volumes. France has 63 libraries over 100,000 and leads all European states in the matter of the largest libraries, having three out of twelve. Paris is the most centralized national total of working library resources in the world. The Bibliothèque Nationale is still the largest collection of printed books in the world, and has the largest and perhaps the richest collection of manuscripts. Italy has fifty libraries of over 100,000 volumes and one of a million. It has three working centres of great distinction-Milan, with the big and efficient Brera (Braidense) and the ancient and famous Ambrosiana, rich in manuscript resources; Florence, with the manuscript collections of the Laurentian and the National libraries and the large and usable book collection of the National, and Rome, which is not only the chief national book centre, but a unique world centre for classical and ecclesiastical studies. Its Bibliotheca Vaticana stands by itself in international reputation; the Nazionale with its million books is a good working library, well supported by the Alessandria, the Angelica, and many large special libraries; and the libraries of the various national archaeological schools. English, German, French, Austrian, American, form a surpassing apparatus for ancient history. Germany leads all in the number of volumes. It has two libraries of over a million volumes each, 84 libraries of over 100,000 volumes, and 158 of more than 50,000 volumes. Berlin for the north and Munich for the south are the

important working centres. Berlin has its Preussische Staatsbibliothek (see Library Journal, 51:1005-1010, 1926), with nearly two million volumes, and fifty-three other libraries and archives of importance. The city is the railroad centre for a considerable number of cities of first-class importance for their library resources—Leipzig, Dresden, Hanover, etc. The Staatsbibliothek in Munich has a million and a half printed volumes and a wonderful manuscript collection, and there is also an admirable University Library with nearly a million printed volumes, as well as a score or more other good libraries.

Other centres of European book population are Holland and Belgium, with nearly ten million volumes taken together. Brussels is an admirable working centre, with easy access to Paris and Germany and a reasonable cost of living. Austria has still five million volumes, Switzerland has about four million volumes, and Zurich, with good libraries and a union catalog, is perhaps its best working centre. The Scandinavian countries have nearly seven million volumes, Poland more than six million. Moscow seems now to be the chief Russian library centre, and a rather active one.

Anglo-North-American libraries, which are outlined at the end of the chapter, included, in 1924, 826 libraries with 83,382,000 volumes. Five working centres may be distinguished: Washington, New York (including the Canadian libraries). Boston, Chicago, and San Francisco. Several sub-centres may be distinguished, as Montreal, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and the region which includes Cleveland, Detroit, and Buffalo. In speaking of working centres, good rail connections, and the like, Dr. Richardson intends to emphasize the interdependence of libraries and the difficulties of the research worker whose main library does not give him every help in locating material. Not even the largest libraries have one-fourth of the world's books, and they are not only not gaining on the problem, but are falling rapidly behind.

The Mental Patient and the Library

"A LIBRARY; what for?" This is the usual reaction of the layman to the mention of a library in an insane asylum, says John E. Lind. in his paper on "The Mental Patient and the Library," in the Bookman for April. Yet the circulating library in a large insane asylum differs very little in its content from the library in the average neighborhood, except that in the asylum there is a comparatively greater demand for books of a more serious sort. Books on mathematics, philosophy, astronomy, and biography are more popular than in the ordinary library. Mathematical treatises appeal to pat-

ients who once actually had a gift for mathematics and still retain much of their facility, or to patients who appease their inferiority complex by wrestling with subjects which baffle the ordinary man. Books on the fourth dimension are in constant demand at the library of Dr. Lind's hospital (St. Elizabeth's in Washington, D. C.). The most popular book of all is the Bible, so popular that copies disappear and never return. The next in demand are dictionaries, and the third arithmetics. Patients with a religious turn of mind take the Bible; the imaginative, literary type the dictionaries; while the practical, materialistic patients make away with the arithmetics. Theft is not the only cause for depletion of the book stock. Serious defacement is common. A patient who comes across a statement in any way at variance with his delusional ideas usually makes some marginal annotation by way of remonstrance.

Books are invaluable to the type of mentat patient who has always turned to them for comfort and diversion. "Especially is this true when those terrible depressions which sometimes accompany mental illness begin to lift. Then these patients seek the library, they renew acquaintances with the old friends they knew in their childhood and live again the days of their vouth. . . . Through the world of romance and fantasy they come again to the world of reality and make contacts with their fellow men."

Opportunities

Wanted, college and library school graduate to organize and take charge of circulation department in a city of 70,000. Apply Librarian, Warder Public Library, Springfield, Ohio,

Wanted, trained and experienced cataloger as head cataloger in city of 70,000. Apply Librarian, Warder Public Library, Springfield, Ohio.

Wanted, general assistant with training or experience in library of a city of 25,000, a suburb of Detroit. Salary \$1200 to \$1500 according to qualifications. Position open June 1st. Address, E. V. Briggs, Public Library, Royal Oak, Michigan.

Wanted in middle western normal school library librarian from June to October, P. P. 8.

Young woman wishes position as high school librarian in southern Michigan, preferably in Ann Arbor or Detroit. College and library school graduate. Experience in branch library and school library wok. S. T. 8.

Young woman, graduate of library school, with college library experience, wants public or college library position. E. M. 8.

Man, university graduate, one year at library school, seven years' experience, mostly as librarian in large western college, wants position as librarian or head of department in college or university. S. N. 8.

Experienced cataloger wants position as assistant in an eastern library. X. Y. 8.

Librarian, experienced in organizing and cataloging in small libraries, desires full or part time position for the summer in an eastern state. P. 8,

Current Literature and Bibliography

Because of delay in the receipt of the manuscript of the A. L. A. volume on school library work which is to contain the school librarians' directory, the time for sending in the names has been extended until May 1. All school librarians and assistants, therefore, who join the A. L. A. before May 1 will be included.

A summary of the new rules for transcribing Russian in accordance with the new Russian orthography, formulated by the A. L. A. Cataloging Committee's Sub-Committee on Russian Orthography, is given in the April A. L. A. Bulletin.

The bibliography of American newspapers by Clarence S. Brigham, librarian of the American Antiquarian Society, which has been published serially in the proceedings of that Society, will be concluded during the present year, after which work will be proceed on a corrected final edition of two volumes which will be ready next year.

The third volume of the A. L. A. Survey of Libraries in the United States is in the hands of the printer, as is also the A. L. A. Cataloging Committee's Care and Treatment of Music. Other publications of the A. L. A. to appear shortly are: Susan G. Akers' Simple Library Cataloging; Aksel G. S. Josephson's Swedish Book List; a new edition of Linda A. Eastman's Furniture, Fixture and Equipment, in the "Manual of Library Economy" series; an Index to Stories and Poems for Opening Exercises, by Elizabeth Ohr; and Booklist Books, 1926.

Music in Denver and Colorado is a felicitous choice for the topic of the first number, edited by Malcolm G. Wyer and Edwin J. Stringham, of The Lookout from the Denver Public Library, the leader in a series to be issued occasionally which will deal with various subjects relating to Denver life and developments. Its aim is to gather and to publish information for which the library has frequent requests and which has not otherwise been made easily available. The early settlers of Denver were men of education and culture. The sale of pianos began five years after the establishment of the city in 1858, and the first exclusive music store followed eleven years later. The Tabor Grand Opera House was opened in 1881. Articles on special fields of music in this issue are supplemented by biographical sketches and a selected bibliography. (pap., 126p.).

A publication with possibilities of usefulness outside the walls of the library concerned is Facilities and Resources of the University Library for Graduate Work, issued from the University of Missouri at Columbia last December by its librarian, Henry Ormal Severance. This pamphlet of fifteen pages describes the special collections of the library in close detail. The university library is best equipped for investigation in the sciences and in history and political science. Its provision for research in English literature is adequate, and in American literature, in which very little graduate work has been done at the university, less so. A long list puts on record the botanical and zoological journals to which the library subscribes.

Library Extension Work and Publicity, by Lionel R. McColvin, chief librarian of Ipswich. England, is offered by the writer as a miscellany of fact and suggestion, "with some consideration of general principles and much purely personal opinion." (London: Grafton, 1927. cl., 242p., illus., facsims., 10s. 6d.). Most of the illustrations and much of the practice are derived from American sources, but both are offered with the reminder that propaganda in Great Britain must be "gentler, more insidious, more gradual and . . . economical." Direct campaigns for increased appropriations, for instance, are quite foreign to the local government system "and are, in fact, impossible." Extension of normal services is the chief preoccupation of this book, altho Part Three, on "Direct Publicity," discusses in some eighty pages posters, library bulletins and magazines, press publicity, exhibits, and meetings. A bibliography and index, both brief, conclude the book.

The Royal Colonial Institute Library announces the publication of a quarterly bulletin entitled *Overseas Official Publications*, being a list of official publications issued in the Overseas British Empire or relating thereto.

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Midsummer of this year will see the publication of the Dictionary of Sources of Specialised Information compiled by the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux, with the financial assistance of the Carnegie United Kingdom Trust. It will be a guide for those seeking specialized information in the possession of organizations, libraries, or other sources situated in Great Britain and Ireland, arranged alphabetically in two sections, by subjects and by locations, under the names of towns. A typical entry from the advance proof reads:

A collection of books on the French Reformation and Huguenot movement.

Cambridge. Westminster College.

Printed works and MSS. relating to the history of the Huguenots and other religious refugees. MS. pedigrees of Huguenot families, bequeathed by H. Wagner.

London. Huguenot Society of London.

The Bibliothèque Nationale of France has announced that it will accept subscriptions from American libraries to a provisional photographic continuation (Authors M-Z, "fonds ancien") of its existing printed General Author catalog (A-L in 88 volumes) and to a provisional photographic catalog of Anonyms, A-Z.

The great value of the photographic catalog is that it will be completed within six years, whereas the printed catalogs are not expected to be finished before 1999. Its plan and scope differ from the printed catalog in that it will appear in eleven classified alphabetic sections and will not contain accessions after 1882.

The whole set, exclusive of the section on music, will contain about one hundred and sixty volumes and will cost from \$3,000 to \$3,800, according to the discounts which depend on the number of libraries subscribing. The section on music would about double the cost.

A detailed report on the contents, terms of subscription, etc., has been made to the secretary of the Conference of Eastern College Librarians, Dr. C. C. Williamson, director of libraries, Columbia University, New York City. He will send mimeographed copies of the report to those interested.

In the Current Periodicals

Continued from the number for February 1

As a general rule entries are made only for articles in publications with 1927 imprint. Exception is made for the 1926 volume of Proceedings of the A. L. A. published but a few weeks ago. A few books or parts of books are included as well as articles published in

Administration, Library. See Library Administra-

AMERICAN FICTION

Powers, W. H. American fiction for public library use; a study of the fiction selected for the A.L.A. Catalog, 1926. Lib. Jour. 52:141-142. 1927. American Library Association

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Baker, E. A. The uses of libraries, and On the way to use a library and how to read. In his Uses Libraries. p. 3-47. Boyd, A. M. On influencing children to read the of Libraries.

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See also BOOK SELECTION; LOCAL HISTORY. CENTRAL LIBRARY FOR STUDENTS

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Calendar

April 14-May 25. District meetings of the Ohio Library Association. The general subject selected for all of these one day meetings is "The Book." April 12, Circleville, Hattie D. Smith, chairman; April 14, Hamilton, Lillie Wulfekoetter, chairman; April 15, Yellow Springs, Helen M. Tattershall. chairman; April 19, Coshocton, Mrs. Clara Foster, chairman; April 22, Massillon, Ethel E. Reed, chairman; April 27, Ashtabula, Marie T. Brown, chairman; April 29, Lakewood, Katherine Wilder, chairman; April 29, Lakewood, Katherine Wilder, chairman; April 29, Lakewood, Katherine Wilder, chairman; April 20, Lakewood, Chairma man; May 10. Wapakoneta, Mary Hardy, chairman; May 12. Mansfield, Mrs. Eugenia Glenn, chairman; May 24. Maumee, Ora Sheffield, chairman; and May 25, Bellevue, Louise A. Hawley, chairman. Mr. Chalmers Hadley, president of the Ohio Library Association, and Mr. Herbert Hirshberg of the State Library will attend many of these meetings.

April 28-30. At Gatlinburg (Mountain View Hotel). Tennessee Library Association.

April 29. At Huyler's, 508 Fifth Avenue, New York. Regional group of catalogers. Dinner meeting. 6.15.

May 3-5. At Westfield. Massachusetts Library Com-mission Institute, and May 5, Western Massachusetts Library Club meeting at the new building of the Westfield Athenæum.

May 31-June 9. At the Cabanne Branch Library, St. Louis. Institute for librarians, assistants, trustees and others interested. See p. 419.

June 1-3. At New London. New Hampshire Library Association.

June 10-11. At the Rock-Mere Hotel, Marblehead. Massachusetts Library Club.

June 13-15. At Gearhart, Ore. Joint meeting of the California and Pacific Northwest Library Associations.

June 20-26. At Toronto, Ont., Canada. Library Association, Special Libraries Association, and other groups in conference. Hotel and other announcements will be found in the LIBRARY JOUR-NAL for March 15, p. 320.

Sept. 26-Oct. 1. At the Lake Placid Club. "Library Week" of the New York Library Association,

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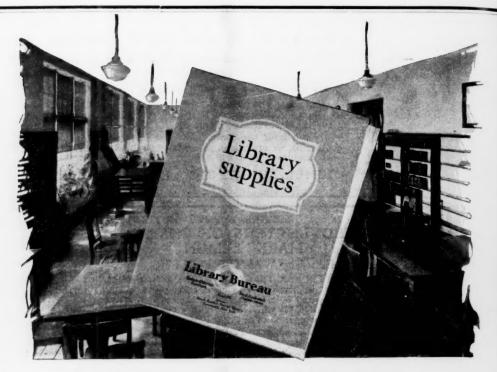
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